Three Parts
20 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,084. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: FAIR, SLIGHTLY WARMER.

Call Money—4@7 per cent. Wheat, 76½c.; corn, 28½c.; cotton, 7 15-16c.

John Warga of Newark, N. J., in a drunken frenzy dashed out the brains of his child.

Mrs. Maria Neumann, who had just returned from Europe, dropped dead while being greeted by her family at the Bremen Line pier in Hoboken.

Pennsylvania Day was observed yesterday at the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Sound Money League in this city. Senator Quay, Gov. Hastings, Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, and others make speeches.

Chicago will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her great fire by two big political parades.

John C. Sheehan finds his leadership of Tammany in peril, between the silver men and those he calls "traitors."

The State League of Republican Clubs held its annual meeting at Syracuse yesterday.

Experiments have been conducted on Governor's Island by an army officer with kites, which may in time be made to carry men.

Further plans for the sound-money marine parade, Oct. 24, have been perfected. J. W. Miller has been selected as Admiral.

It is said that Senator Hill will give advice to the Popocrats, but will not take the stump.

The great gale on the British coast has caused much damage to property on sea and land.

Gen. George A. Sheridan is dead at the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va. He was noted as a soldier, Republican orator, and lecturer.

At Albany, Secretary of State Palmer heard argument on the right of the National Democratic Party's name to a place on the official State ballot.

Connecticut National Democrats yesterday nominated Electoral, State, Congressional, and Senatorial tickets, and indorsed Palmer and Buckner.

George du Maurier, author of "Trilby," died in London yesterday of heart and lung troubles.

David Banks of this city makes public a notice to a "certain party," said to be a young man of good family, to cease swindling him.

John Giraud Agar will become a member of the Board of Education of this city to succeed Charles C. Wehrum, resigned.

It is calculated that the amount of gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasuries in this country since Aug. 27 aggregates $7,861,000.

Offers of campaign wagers plentiful, with few bets. Money said to be ready at National Republican headquarters, 2 to 1, on McKinley's election.

The Brooklyn Board of Elections decided that candidates of the National Democrats cannot be printed on the official ballot on the ground that the name of the party is an infringement.

Work is being pushed on the monitor Puritan to get her in commission by Nov. 1.

Dispensary Commissioner Mixson of South Carolina resigned yesterday. The State may have to close the dispensary.

Major McKinley yesterday received delegations from Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, including a body of Italians from Pittsburg.

The Czar and Czarina were entertained at Versailles.

Dr. Sherwood D. McIntosh taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from mental trouble.

Col. Heman Dowd resigns as Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Good reports received at the National Democratic headquarters of the work of Palmer and Buckner.

Lewis S. Chanler, the wealthy young lawyer who has defended a number of criminals in this county free of charge, declared in court yesterday that he would try no more such cases in this city.

The handsome new building of the Bar Association was formally opened to members.

Bryan spent yesterday campaigning in Iowa.

President Cleveland stopped to fish on his way to this city yesterday on Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida. He saw "The Gisha" at Daly's last night, and later started for Washington.

BRYAN TO FIGHT IN ILLINOIS.

Will Put in the Last Week of the Campaign in Suckerdom.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Mr. Bryan will close his campaign in this city and State.

At a conference held last night in his special car at the Union Depot, at which there were present, besides himself, Chairman Bently of the State Speakers' Committee, Secretary Nelson, and D. J. Campau of the National Executive Committee, it was decided that Mr. Bryan would best serve the cause he represents by devoting the last week of the campaign to Illinois.

This means that Mr. Bryan will give seven days to the State Central Committee, which is already planning just how it can best make use of him.

TEN WERE DROWNED.

The Norwegian Bark Ariadne Wrecked on the Nova Scotian Coast.

INGONISH, N. S., Oct. 8.—The Norwegian Bark Ariadne, Capt. Pulsen, in ballast for Bay Verte, ran ashore below Green Cove, five miles east of here, during an easterly gale, and went to pieces immediately.

The Captain and nine of the crew were drowned.

Christian Johnsen, the second mate, and a youth named Johanus Bavenburg are the only survivors of the crew of twelve.

A. J. C. SHEEHAN RAINBOW.

Sends Word to Chicago that New-York Is for Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—"We are now confident that we will be able to carry the State of New-York for the Democratic candidates."

This statement is contained in a communication received this morning at Democratic National headquarters from John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader.

Mr. Sheehan says the tide of public sentiment is running strongly toward Bryan, and there is no doubt of success.

The Laurada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 8.—The British steamer Laurada, Capt. Murphy, which became notorious through the stories of the Cuban filibustering expeditions on which she is alleged to have been engaged recently, arrived here this afternoon to load apples for London under a charter with the Furness Line. Her last departure from Philadelphia was attended with some suspicion on the part of the authorities, as it was thought she might have arms and munitions of war for the rebels, which were to be disposed of before she came to Halifax.

THE GREAT GALE IN EUROPE

IT HAS CAUSED A GOOD DEAL OF TROUBLE ON THE WATER.

Two of the Crew of a Trawler Washed Overboard and Drowned—The Damage on the Coast of Wales Very Great—The Daunt's Rock Lightship Washed Away—Many Houses in Bristol Inundated—Two Sailboats Sunk at Dunoon.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Post Office authorities have issued a notice to the public that the land wires to the west of England and Ireland are prostrated by the heavy gales which have prevailed during the last twenty-four hours. Two of the crew of a Lowestoft trawler were carried overboard by the gale and drowned. A Norfolk schooner was dismasted off Cromer, but her crew were saved by two Lowestoft fishing smacks which went to their assistance.

Further reports of the gales show that their severity was greatly increased during last night, and that an immense amount of damage has been done to property along the coasts, while the damage to shipping must be very heavy. The Daunt's Rock Lightship, at the entrance to Queenstown Harbor, was missing this morning, having been carried away from its moorings by the terrific gale which swept the channel and the Atlantic during the night. The lightship had on board a crew of eight men. Vessels were sent out this morning to search for her, but up to this time no trace of her has been discovered.

The Damage in Wales Great.

The gale along the Welsh coast was of unprecedented severity, and the damage done is very great. Hundreds of yards of the Porth Cawle esplanade have been swept away completely, and the country is flooded for a mile inland. The lower part of the town of Portmadoc is also flooded.

A dispatch from Lloyds' agents at Queenstown confirms the report of the disappearance of the Daunts Rock lightship during last night's gale. The dispatch also says that the coast guard at Roches Point reports that one buoy has been cast upon the rocks a quarter of a mile south of Carlisle pier, and that another buoy has vanished altogether. The harbor rock buoy, the report says, has drifted 400 yards eastward.

The gale still continues with unabated fury in the Irish Channel and at many other points along the Irish and Welsh Coasts, its force being felt with serious results at Dublin and Wicklow. The Kingstown lifeboat has gone to the assistance of five men who had purchased and were dismantling the Russian bark Palme, which was stranded and lost in Dublin Bay in December, 1895, while en route from Liverpool for Mobile, upon which occasion the crew of the Kingstown lifeboat, seventeen in number, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat in their endeavor to save the sixteen persons who were on board the bark.

Felt Severely at Belfast.

The gale has been felt very severely at Belfast, and many vessels have taken refuge in Belfast Lough. Several persons have been admitted to the Belfast hospitals, suffering from the effects of injuries received in the streets from flying fragments of buildings, limbs of trees, &c., which the gale carried through the streets with great violence.

Many houses in the lower portion of Bristol have been inundated by the water from the harbor, which has overflowed the docks. While a steamer was towing a schooner at Holyhead the hawsers parted, and the schooner was carried away and lost. She had five men on board, all of whom were drowned.

At Tenby, Wales, 200 feet of the pier and a large portion of the landing stage were carried away by the force of the wind and water. A lifeboat was launched at 2 o'clock this morning for the purpose of putting out to the rescue of a vessel in the Carmarthen Bay. The boat, with its crew, disappeared in the darkness, and up to noon to-day it had not returned or had any tidings of it been received. The town of Llandudno, Wales, is flooded for a quarter of a mile above high-water mark. The crew of the British coasting schooner Lady Agnes was rescued by means of a line from the life savers on shore, as it was impossible for the men to launch a lifeboat.

Two Sailboats Sunk at Dunoon.

The gale has also been felt severely on the Clyde. The river boats on the Firth of Clyde were often unable to-day to get to their piers owing to the high wind and heavy sea. Two sailboats were sunk at Dunoon to-day.

At Kingstown the British ship Mary L. Burrill, bound from that port for New-York, broke from her moorings and was stranded on the rocks. She was towed off, leaking badly. Her bows and headgear were also damaged by collision with a pier. She will probably have to be docked.

The heavy southwest gale prevented the steamship Germanic, from New-York for Liverpool, from communicating with Queenstown last evening, and she proceeded for Liverpool. The storm in the Irish Channel last night and this morning was terrific. A large ship and a steamer were compelled to take refuge from the gale at Holyhead. Heavy floods are reported in the southern part of Wales. The railway at Llanelly is submerged, and property has been greatly damaged. The Government coastguard buildings at Sandgate have been badly damaged by the storm.

Later details of the effects of the gale show that the storm has been the heaviest known in Great Britain and Ireland in years. On the west coast the gales were accompanied by excessive tides. The town of Llanelly, Wales, is entirely insulated by the water, which surrounds it completely, and it is impossible for the inhabitants to leave. Hundreds of houses and a number of churches are flooded. Three persons were drowned at Llanelly by the rising waters. Part of the landing stage at Liverpool is impassable, and the ferry to Cheshire has stopped running, owing to the inability to land passengers.

As the steamer Bothnia, for Boston, was leaving her dock at Liverpool, one of her seamen was blown overboard, and was rescued with great difficulty.

Very High Tides Do Damage.

An abnormally high tide greatly damaged the Cambrian Railway between Aberystwith and Machynlleth and Towyn and Barmouth. For the distance of a mile between the latter places the line was entirely destroyed. It will take fully a week to get the line in running order. The railway was also flooded between Barmouth and Dolgelly and Barmouth and Port Madoc.

The sea wall at Swansea was partially destroyed by the heavy sea pounding against it. A number of small houses at Penclawdd were demolished and the furniture in them was carried away.

The tide rose twenty-one feet at Aberystwith, making a breach in the sea wall. Many cottages at Borth were ruined.

A large unknown ship was lost off Skomer Island, and all on board of her perished.

The River Severn rose seven feet above its normal height at Newnham, and the lower portion of the town was flooded. Many animals were drowned.

The sea wall and the railway at Whitehaven were badly damaged, and many houses were badly flooded. The deluge of rain was accompanied by heavy thunder.

Reports from Ireland show that much damage was done along the coast of County Clare. The country was inundated for miles, and thousands of tons of hay and great quantities of harvested corn have been washed away.

A trawler reports having seen a quantity of deck fittings afloat off Poor Head. They probably belonged to the Poor Head Lightship, which has disappeared. Steps are being taken to put another vessel in her place.

The gale lasted for sixty hours. It is abating to-night.

The lifeboat which left Tenby, Wales, this morning to go to the rescue of the crew of a vessel in distress in Carmarthen Bay, returned this evening. She rescued the crew of four coasting vessels, and it was this work that detained her.

Reports from other places give graphic details of the rescues made by the lifeboats. It is thought that the total loss of life by drowning will be large. Numerous isolated cases of drowning have been reported.

The Solway Firth Lightship broke from her moorings, but got out her spare anchors, which prevented her from going ashore.

The White Star Line Steamer Germanic, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool to-day. She reports that her boatswain was lost overboard.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLES.

Minister Andrade Refuses to Discuss Them at All.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Minister Andrade of Venezuela distinctly refuses to discuss in any manner the action of the British Guianian Colonial Government in granting a concession along the Kaituma River to the Barima gold fields within the disputed territory, beyond expressing his surprise at the news.

British Guiana being a Crown Colony, the acts of its Legislature become law when approved by the Governor, unless vetoed by the Crown, a prerogative seldom or never exercised. The laws of British Guiana require an interval of fifteen days to elapse between the introduction of a bill and its final passage. This particular concession was introduced fourteen days before the adjournment of the Legislature and was rushed through under a suspension of the rules. As nearly as can be gathered, the line of the proposed railroad runs in the same direction as that over which an attempt was made some time ago to construct a wagon road, which attempt resulted in the arrest by the Venezuelan authorities of the British Colonial County Surveyor, Harrison, who, however, was subsequently released. The route lies miles outside the Aberdeen line as laid down in the maps accompanying the British Blue Book.

By the convention of 1850 between Great Britain and Venezuela, both parties agreed not to occupy certain territory so long as it remained in dispute. This promise was repeated by the British Foreign Office to Minister Bayard. Venezuela has never advanced one inch, but in 1894 Minister Andrade officially complained to Secretary Gresham that advances were being made by Great Britain, in violation of the status quo, and Secretary Gresham addressed a protest to the British Government on behalf of Venezuela through Ambassador Bayard. Then followed the resolution adopted by Congress at the instance of Mr. Livingston of Georgia, requesting the President to use his good offices to have the whole matter referred to arbitration.

The present encroachment in proposing to construct a railroad directly to the gold mines is regarded as more serious than any that have preceded it, particularly if it should turn out (as is deemed more than probable) that the finding of the United States High Commission should be that the "true divisional line" brings all these mines within Venezuelan territory.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

BANK TREASURER A SUICIDE.

George J. Marsh Kills Himself at His Gloucester Home.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 8.—George J. Marsh, Treasurer of the Cape Ann Savings Bank, shot himself to-day at his Summer home in Annisquam.

The bank was closed as soon as the information of the suicide was received.

Mr. Marsh was connected with the Addison Gilbert estate and many other estates, but nothing as yet is known as to the condition of the properties in his care. He was, no doubt, temporarily insane.

The Bank Commissioners, it is said, made an examination of the bank yesterday. The bank is considered one of the strongest financial institutions in the State, as it has over $3,000,000 on deposit.

Mr. Marsh, who had been Treasurer for nearly thirty years, was considered a very shrewd manager. It is the opinion of the officials of other banks that the savings bank is all right, and that none of its funds have been misapplied.

Conlin Warns the Captains.

Chief Conlin yesterday summoned all the Police Captains to Headquarters and instructed them as to their duties in regard to election matters. He warned them to be vigilant in looking for colonization schemes, and to see that the polling places were ready for the enrollment of voters.

Wants All the Whistles to Blow.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Lewis E. Coop of Newark, N. J., unfolded a scheme to Committeeman Payne this morning. It is to have every whistle in the factories, mills, railroad shops, and on engines blown at 6 o'clock election morning, to "announce the dawning of the era of prosperity."

END OF AN ELOPEMENT.

Henry C. Fritcher Arrested in Buffalo for Perjury.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—Henry C. Fritcher, alias Henry Clark, who says his father is a Director of the Santa Fé Railway, living in Los Angeles, Cal., was arrested here this afternoon on the charge of forging a check for a small amount on a clothing firm of this city. Subsequently he was released, the firm declining to prosecute him on account of his respectable connections.

Fritcher came here Sept. 26 with a seventeen-year-old girl named Alice Price, and registered at the Iroquois Hotel as man and wife. Application for payment of their board bill a few days ago was followed by the disappearance of Fritcher and the subsequent confession of Miss Price that they had not yet been married, but had eloped from Oberlin, Ohio, over a month ago, with the intention of getting married, but he had put it off on various excuses. Fritcher returned to the hotel Tuesday, and told the hotel people that he had gone to Niagara Falls with the intention of ending his life, but that his courage had failed him. He was told that the only way to avoid arrest was to marry Miss Price. He consented, a telephone message was sent to Mayor Jewett, the case explained, and he came to the hotel at midnight and married the couple.

An aunt of Mrs. Fritcher arrived this morning and took her back to Oberlin. Fritcher lived high here, and is said to be indebted to many business men and others in various small amounts. His father, in Los Angeles, has refused to come to his aid, in explanation of which Fritcher says he was once arrested at home, disgracing his family. Miss Price was a pupil at Oberlin Seminary.

A GREAT DAY FOR CHICAGO.

Republicans and Popocrats Will Make Great Street Displays.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—"Chicago Day," to commemorate the burning of this city, is to be celebrated on Friday, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great fire, by a stupendous parade of Republicans and anti-silver Democrats in the morning and afternoon and another great demonstration by the Democrats and other advocates of the free coinage of silver in the evening.

The first parade is to start at 10 o'clock, and it is estimated that seven hours will be required for the marchers to pass a given point, although the marching will be in close order and at a rapid pace. The night parade is expected to vie with that of the gold advocates in point of numbers and enthusiasm, so there will be little cessation of martial music and cheering from early morning until midnight.

Reviewing stands have been erected in many prominent locations, on one of which the Presidetial candidates of the Indianapolis Convention will be seated. Flags and banners already adorn every down-town street, but their number will be multiplied many fold by the morning of the parade. The demand for accommodations at the hotels is enormous, and it is confidently predicted that the strangers in the city will exceed in number even the hordes that thronged Chicago during the World's Fair.

TOWN PROFITS BY DEATH.

Mrs. Taylor's Life Insurance Goes to in the Ohio Penitentiary.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Belleville Township Committee recently made a peculiar investment that has resulted to its advantage.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Harriet Taylor was found in a penniless condition in a house in Dow Street, affected with an incurable disease. She was sent to St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, at the expense of the town. It was then discovered that there was an insurance policy on her life, but it was in arrears. The town assumed the cost of the payment in arrears, which was just one dollar.

The insurance company advised the committee that in the event of Mrs. Taylor's death, the town would be entitled to what was left after paying burial expenses. Yesterday Mrs. Taylor died, and the investment of one dollar will bring into the township nearly $300.

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Consul Henry Clay Smith Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Among the literature dispensed at Democratic headquarters to-day was a letter addressed to President Cleveland by Henry Clay Smith, (colored,) formerly Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, now Consul at Santos, Brazil, against whose Consular administration complaints were recently filed with the Department of State, resulting in a request for his return to this country to explain them. In his letter Consul Smith says that as the President has made a rule forbidding office holders to take active part in politics, and as he feels it "his plain duty" to take a part in the present political contest, his conscience leaves no other course open to him but to resign his Consulate.

Shot Dead by His Keeper.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 8.—George Hewitt, a convict in the penitentiary here, undergoing a life sentence, savagely attacked Chief Keeper Hughes with a pair of shears this evening, and was shot dead by the latter in self-defense, after a desperate encounter. Hewitt had been in the penitentiary for ten years, and was constantly in trouble for insubordination.

Clara Morris Slightly Injured.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Mrs. F. C. Harriott, (or Clara Morris,) who was injured last evening by being thrown from her carriage after her horses had become unmanageable, is resting comfortably at her home. She sustained only slight bruises and a little shock, and will be around in a few days.

Suspected of Murder and Robbery.

ESTHERVILLE, Iowa, Oct. 8.—Two men, suspected of having robbed the bank at Sherbourne, Minn., yesterday afternoon, and killed the cashier and another man, were arrested at Svea City, near here, this morning. They gave the names of Armstrong and Graetlinger, and tally with the descriptions sent out. Both are bicyclists.

CAUGHT SEVEN GOOD ONES

MR. CLEVELAND FISHED ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

Mr. Benedict's Yacht Anchored off Plum Island While the President Enjoyed His Favorite Sport for the Last Time This Season—Went to See "The Geisha"—Denied that Mr. Cleveland Has Bought a Place Near Hempstead.

President Cleveland passed through this city yesterday. He was on his way from Greenwich, Conn., to Washington, where he goes to prepare for the last Winter of his term as President.

The Presidential party, consisting of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. E. C. Benedict, and Private Secretary H. K. Thurber, left Greenwich, Conn., yesterday morning on Mr. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida. The yacht anchored off Plum Island and New-Rochelle for several hours so that the President might fish. Mr. Cleveland wished to enjoy his favorite sport for the last time before the beginning of his Winter's official routine. He caught seven "very good ones," as Mr. Thurber afterward expressed it, off Plum Island, and two more off New-Rochelle. Mr. Benedict and Mr. Thurber caught fewer fish than Mr. Cleveland.

The Oneida passed City Island at 5 P. M., and an hour later landed its passengers on the New-York Yacht Club float at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. The President at once was driven to the house of Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, 54 West Thirty-sixth Street, where he dined informally with his physician. He then accepted Dr. Bryant's invitation to occupy a box at Daly's Theatre to see "The Geisha." There, as at dinner, the men did not appear in evening dress.

The party consisted of Mr. Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. Thurber.

After the play, which Mr. Cleveland seemed to enjoy, he was driven in Dr. Bryant's carriage to the Desbrosses Street Ferry, which he crossed to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City. Vice President Thompson's private car, No. 160, was attached to the train, leaving at 12:30 o'clock A. M. for Washington.

Mr. Thurber, President Cleveland's private secretary, was seen last night. He positively denied that the President had any intention of buying or that he had bought property at Hempstead, L. I., with the idea of making his home there after the expiration of his term. The story as printed by a morning newspaper was that Mr. Cleveland had bought sixty acres of land adjoining the country estate of William C. Whitney, and that in the Spring he would have a modest little home constructed.

The story created much excitement among the Hempstead "hunting set" and the Rockaway and Meadowbrook Hunt Clubs.

Mr. Thurber said:

"The story is absolutely untrue. Mr. Cleveland's plans after the termination of his term of office are immature, but it is certain he has no thought of joining the Hempstead colony of fox-hunters or following the hounds. Neither has he bought any property there or thereabout."

Mrs. Cleveland, who was yesterday the guest of Mrs. Francis P. Freeman at Lakewood, left there late in the afternoon to return to Greenwich, where she will remain some time as the guest of Mrs. Benedict.

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A QUEER CHARACTER GONE

Anthony Shimer of Auburn Dies in Solitude.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The most unique character in Cayuga County died to-day when Anthony Shimer reluctantly paid the debt of nature. Plentifully possessed of this world's goods, he yet preferred to live the life of a man of all work.

He dug his own ditches, wheeled his own barrow, mixed his own mortar, shoveled his own walks when they were shoveled at all, and daily drudgery seemed his chief delight. Hunting was his only diversion, and this he made a matter of business, for he always sold the contents of his game bag.

The books of the Assessor place the valuation of his realty in town at $122,675. He also owned a business block in Chicago, which he bought for $75,000, and for which he refused double that sum. He was well known to showmen as the owner of Shimer Opera House, once the most beautiful playhouse in Auburn, but which is now an unsightly storehouse for old lumber and refuse.

Shimer's personal property probably amounted to $25,000. Manager Matson, who recently died suddenly, was his nephew, but his friends were forced to subscribe a fund for his burial expenses. Shimer sustained a second stroke of paralysis a month ago, but clung to life most tenaciously. He forbade his relatives from calling in medical assistance. He did not leave a will, and his property will go to a brother and a dozen nieces and nephews. Shimer was born in Moravia, Cayuga County, July 4, 1819.

Their Checks Marked N. G.

John D. Edwards, forty-nine years old, of 272 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Louis W. Moore, forty-four years old, of 221 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, brokers, who carry on business under the name of Edwards & Moore, at 13 East Twenty-eighth Street, dealing in real estate, mortgages, loans, and insurance, and who were known as "financial agents," were arrested last night. They are charged by Edwards G. Rinckney, representing the Tower Manufacturing Company, with giving checks on the Westchester Bank, which were returned marked "N. G." At the bank it was said that Edwards & Moore never had an account with the bank, and that during the past few months a number of checks bearing their signature had been presented at the bank and returned unpaid.

BIG REGISTRATION IN OHIO.

Indications that the Vote in the State Will Be Very Heavy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The first day's registration in this city under the Australian ballot law indicates that nearly three-fifths of the entire voting strength of the municipality took advantage of the fine weather.

This unusual interest is especially gratifying to the sound-money element, whose leaders believe from surface indications that the Republicans have much the best of the figures. Returns received in this city from the other five cities requiring registration show that a remarkably large vote was registered. It was beyond question the largest first day in the history of the law. The local Republican Committee is jubilant.

Many of the wards have registered twice as many votes as on any first day previously.

M'CURTIN IS INAUGURATED.

Trouble in the Indian Territory Ended—Troops Withdrawn.

PARIS, Texas, Oct. 8.—The Choctaw Council canvassed the returns of the election for Governor yesterday. McCurtin had a plurality of 210 over Jackson. There was no trouble whatever. As soon as McCurtin was elected a large number who had gone to Tuskahoma to witness the count returned to their homes. No further trouble is anticipated, and Indian Agent Wisdom has requested that the troops be withdrawn, which will be done at once.

After being sworn Gov. McCurtin read his message, in which he said:

"The state of our finances should receive careful attention. For the first time in many years the expenditures of our Government have exceeded the revenues. As a consequence, our national warrants have depreciated in value, and are selling at a considerable discount."

CHEERS FOR GEN. HARRISON.

The ex-President Receives a Warm Welcome at His Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Gen. Harrison and his wife arrived here at noon to-day and were greeted at the Union Station by a crowd of 1,000 people.

The appearance of the ex-President was the signal for cheers, and in reply to calls for a speech he was conducted to Jackson Place, directly in front of the station, where he spoke for nearly five minutes. His remarks were confined almost entirely to thanking his hearers for the ardor with which they received him back home after an absence of several months. He was frequently interrupted by cheers.

After this altogether unexpected incident in connection with his arrival, the ex-President and his wife were driven to their North Delaware Street home.

Chipped the Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Martin L. Rhodes, a Methodist preacher from Flanders, Morris County, N. J., here on his bridal trip, was up in the Washington Police Court this morning, charged with destroying public property by chipping some marble from the Washington Monument. He came to court with his wife, a pretty blonde, dressed in a slate-colored walking dress and a stylish, tight-fitting English box coat. The reverend gentleman confessed his offense with the antediluvian excuse that the woman asked him to do it. Judge Kimball gave him a severe lecture on the vandalism of his act and fined him $10, which he paid.

Valuable Gift to Wesleyan.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Henry I. Nettleton of Durham has presented to Wesleyan University a fine collection of subcarboniferous crinoids secured at Crawfordsville, Ind. The collection is one of the finest in the country and is worth nearly $10,000. It will be placed on exhibition as soon as cabinets can be erected.

Gov. Grout Inaugurated.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 8.—Both branches of the Legislature convened at 10 o'clock. After an hour's routine business they met in joint assembly and listened to the message of the retiring Governor, U. A. Woodbury. Gov. Grout was inducted into office with the usual ceremonies, and delivered his inaugural address.

Ferryboat Drifts to Sea.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Oct. 8.—The old cable ferryboat Wave Crest broke her moorings at the Edgemere dock late last night and drifted out to sea. The boat was owned until recently by the Far Rockaway Ferry and Improvement Company. She was originally built at a cost of $3,500.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and slightly warmer weather, with northerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

The barometer has risen generally over the districts east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest; it has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and thence westward over the Rocky Mountains. The barometer is highest over Lake Huron and lowest in Arizona.

There is a depression forming over Nebraska and South Dakota. There is also some indication of a storm far to the south of the Gulf coast, apparently central in the Middle Gulf.

The weather has been fair except in the southern portions of the Gulf and South Atlantic States, where showers are reported.

It is cooler on the Atlantic and East Gulf coasts and in the extreme Northwest, but warmer from Texas northward to the Dakotas and in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The indications are that generally fair and warmer weather will prevail east of the Mississippi and north of the Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	— TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	60	43	48
6 A. M.	59	41	45
9 A. M.	53	45	48
12 M.	52	49	52
3 P. M.	52	47	52
6 P. M.	50	50	50
9 P. M.	47	47	46
12 P. M.	46	46	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48.12
Weather Bureau	58.00
Corresponding date 1895	53.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	59.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 20, Column 6.

PLEADING FOR A PLACE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS DEMAND REPRESENTATION.

It Is Claimed that the Democratic Reform Organization Had the Right to Change Its Name—Mr. Danforth's Claim that Fraud Was Intended Is Disproved—Secretary Palmer Agrees to Give an Answer in the Near Future.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The hearing on the protest of Chairman Elliot Danforth, of the Democratic State Committee, against the filing with the Secretary of State of the State ticket of the National Democratic Party, thus giving it a column on the official ballot, was had before Secretary of State Palmer this afternoon. The main contentions in the protest are that the National Democratic Party is not the Democratic Party of the State, and that it held no convention; that it did not poll 10,000 votes at the last Gubernatorial election, and that the name National Democratic Party is misleading.

Secretary Palmer at noon announced that he was ready to proceed with the hearing. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner of New-York, who appeared for the protest, said, in opening, that he had not been served with the answer of the National Democrats yesterday as promised, but notice had been served last evening on Mr. Dolson, a member of the Democratic State Committee. He had been compelled to hastily draw an answering affidavit while on the train on his way to Albany. He would, he said, give his answer, therefore, in rather unsatisfactory form to be completed later for filing.

Calls It a Side Show.

Col. Gardiner then read his affidavit of rejoinder and afterward took up his argument. He insisted that the use of the word "National" necessarily comes to a party of long standing thoroughly organized throughout the United States. The word in this instance was used by one of those side shows which are always detrimental in the affairs of government, and the use of this word National, the Colonel thought, should accrue to the party longest established. The side show had barely polled enough votes at the last general election to permit it a place as a party. He insisted that the name it was using was substantially the same as that of the Democratic Party, and that it was intended only to deceive voters. Such use of a name was prohibited by the statutes.

J. W. Eaton of Albany, representing the National Democratic Party, in replying to Col. Gardiner, said the only question was whether the Democratic Party Reform Organization had the right to change its name, and whether the name conflicted with the name of the other party. He then read an affidavit of Chairman Robert A. Widenmann of the State Committee of the National Democrats, which substantially covered his argument. This speaker, in part, says that the National Democratic Party of this State is in all respects the same political party which was designated and known at the election of 1894-95 as the Democratic Party Reform Organization. Its name was changed at a State convention of the party held in Brooklyn in September last. The party name is entitled to a place on the ballot because it cast 10,000 votes at the last general election. The persons named in the certificate filed by said party were duly and lawfully nominated.

Merely a Change of Name.

The National Democratic Party existed in fact for two years prior to Sept. 24, 1896. In the years of 1894, 1895, and 1896 it was regularly and fully organized, and acting as a political party of the State of New-York. The party, in all respects, was the same after as before the 24th day of September, 1896, except only that, by resolution adopted, its name was changed. It is not true that there existed within the State of New-York for nearly a century prior to Sept. 24, 1895, a political party known in the law as the Democratic Party. The party in the State of New-York now known as the Democratic Party is, in its organization, a successor of the party which, from about the year 1792, for about forty years was known as the Republican Party. It was known and so designated as late as the years 1820 to 1830. From a time prior to the said last-mentioned year, until recently, it has been known as the Democratic-Republican Party. That party has never been known as the National Democratic Party.

"In or about the year 1828 a party was organized composed in large part of citizens who had been members of the party then called the Republican Party, and such party so organized was officially designated and known as the National Republican Party. As such it nominated candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

"As I am informed and believe, it was not then supposed, nor has it since been supposed, that the name 'National Republican' was a name which was or could be confounded with the name 'Republican.' The name 'National Democratic Party' is substantially a different name from the name 'Democratic Party.'

"The party name and political designation adopted in the certificate of nomination filed by the National Democratic Party is not calculated nor intended to deceive, nor will it deceive voters; nor is the Democratic Party represented by Elliott Danforth entitled, nor has it ever been entitled, to use the name 'National Democratic Party.'

Plene for Gold Democracy.

"There was formed in the United States during the months of July, August, and September, 1896, a political party, which, prior to the 24th day of September, 1896, was determined in the States other than New-York as the National Democratic Party. The party nominated at Indianapolis on the 3d of September, 1896, candidates for President and Vice President. It nominated candidates for States officers in a large number of the States of the Union. In some States, as in the States of Maine and Connecticut, elections have already been held, in which candidates of the National Democratic Party were voted for under that name. The Democratic Party Reform Organization of the State of New-York, having been in existence since the year 1894, finding itself in sympathy with the National Democratic Party in other States, and desiring to ally itself therewith, did, at its convention held at Syracuse on Aug. 31, 1896, appoint delegates to the National Convention of the National Democratic Party held at Indianapolis the second day of September, 1896, and the said Democratic Party Re-

form Organization of the State of New-York, while completely retaining its own identity and organization thereof in its Federal relations, became a part of the political party existing throughout the United States known as the National Democratic Party. For convenience the Democratic Party Reform Organization did, at its convention held at Brooklyn on the 24th day of September, 1896, adopt for itself the name by which the same party was known in all the other States of the Union.

What the New Party Is.

"The National Democratic Party consists of persons who hold a Democratic political faith. They hold the political faith held by statesmen who were the political leaders of the Democratic Party, or parties, in the United States from the time of Thomas Jefferson until recently, by whatsoever name such party may have been called. They hold the political faith represented and expressed by the various political platforms and addresses from about 1792 until 1896, of the party known prior to 1830 as the Republican Party, known thereafter as the Democratic-Republican Party, and recently known as the Democratic Party. The articles of the political faith of the National Democratic Party, as now held and promulgated, are articles strictly described as Democratic."

The affidavit then goes on to state that the party has the right to take the name National Democratic Party, because the name was changed by resolution in the convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, and that there is no intention to deceive voters.

Accompanying the affidavit of Mr. Widenmann was a copy of the resolution adopted by the National Democratic Convention and filed with the certificate of nomination sent to the Secretary of State authorizing formally the change of the name to that of the National Democratic Party.

The Iowa Case.

Mr. Eaton, in conclusion, directed the attention of the Secretary to a decision given by the Iowa Supreme Court, upholding the right of the National Democratic Party to the use of its name, under circumstances similar to those now under consideration.

Col. Gardiner briefly answered Mr. Eaton, alleging that there could be no doubt of the National Democratic Party's intent to deceive voters. He went somewhat into detail, showing that the National Democratic Party had held no regularly constituted primaries, and that it was well known to be in existence merely for the purpose of accomplishing the defeat of the Democratic Party. He argued that the Secretary should not give countenance to such an organization.

The decision now would have a bearing on future elections. At its State Convention at Syracuse, the party had no representation from fifteen counties in the State.

Mr. Eaton and Col. Gardiner had a little good-natured controversy as to which party, the National Democratic or the Danforth regular organization, was entitled to be considered as the defender of the true faith, from a Democratic standpoint. Mr. Eaton contending that the true ark of the Democratic covenant was being guarded by the faithful whom he represented.

"It could not be intrusted," he said, "to those who took advice from Bryan, 'Tom' Watson, Tillman, Altgeld, and the devil."

Secretary Palmer was asked by Col. Gardiner for a speedy decision on the protest, and said he would try to decide the matter without delay.

The Westchester Contest.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The independent nomination of William L. Ward for Congress in the Sixteenth, or Winchester, District by the Robertson wing of the Republicans was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. Benjamin L. Fairchild is the Plattt candidate in this district, and there was a hearing Tuesday before Secretary Palmer on protests and objections to both these nominations. The Secretary of State has not yet decided which of the two nominations is to go on the ticket in the Republican Party column. The action of Ward's supporters to-day assures him a place in the independent column on the ticket in any event.

ACTIVE WORK IN ILLINOIS.

Union Generals and Republican Orators to Stump the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The Republican State Committee Tuesday night started out a unique and at the same time the most extensive campaign party that ever stumped Illinois. In company with the Union Generals that have been speaking in the West, 100 Republican orators will be carried over the northern, middle, and southern parts of Illinois to make speeches at every town of consequence.

This move is made to clinch Republican victory in Illinois.

It had been carefully planned and kept a secret, so that the enemy would not endeavor to checkmate the scheme. At 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening a special train left over the Illinois Central, bearing the Republican leaders. Chairman Hitch was in charge of the train, which is known as "The McKinley and Tanner Special."

At East St. Louis Wednesday the Illinois men met the Union Generals R. A. Alger, Franz Sigel, Daniel E. Sickles, O. O. Howard, and Thomas J. Stewart, and John E. Milholland and Corp. John R. Tanner. The two forces combined, and, under the title of "Patriotic Heroes' Battalion," are making a tour of Illinois, with the express purpose of reducing Bryan and Altgeld's hopes of success in this State to even a lower point than they occupy to-day.

PALMER AND BUCKNER SPEAK.

A Grand Ratification Meeting in the Chicago Auditorium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner to-night made their first appearance before a Chicago audience since their nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by the Indianapolis Convention. The meeting was held in the Auditorium. Both candidates made speeches.

Gen. Palmer, in the course of his address, referred to the destruction by fire of Chicago twenty-five years ago to-morrow, and to the active part he, as Governor, took in assisting the people and in bringing order out of chaos.

"There was some controversy between myself and Gen. Grant, and Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan," he said, "as to the employment of troops in the city. I protested that the United States had no occasion to interfere in the affairs of the City of Chicago. I distinctly declared that the United States might rightfully employ its own powers and its own agencies in order to execute its own laws or to maintain its own authority. That is the history of the Chicago controversy of which you have probably heard so much."

Their Last Trips for the Season.

The Albany Day Line steamers New-York and Albany will make their last trips for this season next Wednesday from New-York to West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and other points along the Hudson River. The last trip from Albany will be made Thursday, Oct. 15.

To those who wish to enjoy a charming outing, when the Autumnal foliage adds its glow to the river scenery, such a trip offers inducements. The boats are heated by steam, music is furnished by an excellent orchestra, and morning and afternoon concerts are given daily. The fare to West Point or Newburg and return is $1; to Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.

The hills back of West Point afford a desirable place for the school children to go "nutting." There will be a football match played at West Point to-morrow afternoon, for which place excursion tickets up by boat and return by rail may be had for $1.50.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets. The present low prices will not last much longer.
LONG CREDIT.
104 WEST 14TH STREET.

BARRED FROM THE TICKET

DECISION AGAINST THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Brooklyn Board of Elections, with One Dissenting Vote, Holds that the Name Is an Infringement on That of the Democratic Party—Case Now to be Taken to the Courts with the View of Securing an Early Decision.

The Democratic and Republican members of the Brooklyn Board of Elections yesterday afternoon decided that candidates of the National Democratic Party are not entitled to a place on the official ballot, because the party name is an infringement on the name of the Democratic Party.

Following is the text of the Commissioners' decision:

In the matter of the certificate of the nomination by the National Democratic Party of Everett Greene for the office of Member of Assembly of the State of New-York for the First Assembly District of Kings County.

Questions having arisen with reference to the political party name of the National Democratic Party, and claim having been made by the party known as the Democratic Party that the said name "National Democratic Party" is substantially the same as the name "Democratic Party," and infringes upon the right of the use thereof by the political party known as the Regular Democratic Party, and questions having arisen as to whether the said certificate of nomination is a party certificate of nomination within the intent and purposes of the statute in such case made and provided, the Board of Elections of the City of Brooklyn, with whom said certificate of nomination has been filed, do, pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, hereby decide:

1. That the political party name of the National Democratic Party is substantially the same as the name Democratic Party and infringes upon the right of the use thereof by the political party known as the regular Democratic Party.

2. That the said certificate of nomination is not a party certificate of nomination within the intent and provisions of Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set out hands at the City of Brooklyn this eighth day of October, 1896.

GEORGE F. MOULTON,
BENJAMIN F. BLAIR,
J. W. ERREGER,
Commissioners of Election.

The decision was made in obedience to an opinion delivered by Corporation Counsel Burr, who was asked to consider the case. Mr. Burr's opinion was in part as follows:

"I am of the opinion that there is sufficient doubt in regard to these questions to make it exceedingly desirable that they should be determined as speedily as possible by the highest court which can hear and determine them in advance of the time fixed by the election law for filing amended certificates. I should therefore advise the Board of Elections to make a decision upon these questions to the effect that the name 'National Democratic Party' is substantially the same as the name 'Democratic Party,' and that it infringes upon the right of such party to the use of that name; and also that the certificate is not a party certificate of nomination within the provisions of the elections law.

"I advise this course in view of the importance of having the question speedily decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, thus avoiding conflicting decisions between the different boards and State officers who might be called upon to decide them."

Elections Commissioner Charles J. Edwards, the National Democratic member of the board, did not concur in the opinion of his colleagues, and refused to sign their decision.

The decision was anticipated by Edward M. Shepard and every other leader at National Democratic Headquarters. In fact, it was what they desired, because it will give them a chance to settle the matter without delay.

"I think it very proper," said Mr. Shepard to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "for the board promptly to announce a conclusion which permitted an immediate review of the matter and its final decision by the court. It will be practicable to reach a hearing in the Appellate Division now sitting by Monday or Tuesday, and its decision will doubtless be accepted throughout the State. If the decision is adverse, a contingency I do not anticipate, the name at the head of our column on the official ballot will have to be the same as in 1894 and 1895—the Democratic Party Reform Organization. The National Democratic Party would continue to be the popular name used, though not on the official ballot."

Mandamus proceedings to compel the Board of Elections to place the National Democratic candidates on the official ballot will be brought by Mr. Shepard and J. Warren Greene, in Justice Dickey's court to-day. Corporation Counsel Burr will represent the Board of Elections.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

GEORGIA MAJORITY 35,000.

Some of the Democratic Candidates Are Even Better Off.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—Telegrams received from many counties to-day confirm reports of last night that Atkinson's majority will be not less than 35,000 over Wright, Populist, for Governor, while the majority on the remainder of the Democratic State ticket will approximate 50,000.

The official figures will not be known until to-morrow.

The Result in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 8.—Complete returns from thirty-four counties give Bloxham (Dem.) a majority over all of 13,423. The same counties in 1892, there being no Republican ticket in the field, gave Democratic majorities of 22,305. The remaining eleven counties gave Democratic majorities aggregating 1,450 in 1892. The indications are that the Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of 15,000, or a plurality over the Republicans of 17,500.

In 1892, the majority for Mitchell (Dem.) over Baskins (Pop.) was 23,393.

A SIDE ISSUE IN ELECTIONS.

Big Premiums Offered to the Free-Silver Advocates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Ex-Congressman C. G. Conn, editor of The Washington Times, over his signature in that paper to-morrow, makes an offer of $500 each for satisfactory answers to five financial propositions, as follows:

Five hundred dollars for proof that bimetallism is not a myth.

Five hundred dollars for proof that the election of Bryan will not bring on a panic.

Five hundred dollars for proof that the Government running expenses could be met in any other way than by fiat money issues or by bond sales or by the enactment of a higher tariff law in event of Bryan's election.

Five hundred dollars for proof that free coinage will give us more money in time to prevent a money famine.

Five hundred dollars for proof that free coinage will not force us to a silver basis.

These offers, Dr. Conn says, are made in good faith.

THE NATION'S VOTING HABIT.

It Has Held the Bulk of Parties Intact in Many Elections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The National capital is one of the poorest points of observation of the campaign that can be used to convey to the rest of the country a correct impression of what the election is to bring forth. There are here, to be sure, the headquarters of the Republican and Bryanite Congressional Committees, employed chiefly in sending out Congressional literature under frank. Those committees also receive some letters purporting to give information about the conditions in the districts from which they come, but the men who write them are not all equally good observers, and most of them have reasons for seeking to impress upon the committees views that may result in the extension of unusual favors.

It is plain enough, however, that both sides are easily affected by the reports that come in from day to day of the conditions reported in distant parts of the country. The Republicans have been the more confident men up to the last week, and the sudden chill that appears to have affected them cannot be traced to any well-defined cause of information. With the assumption of a more hopeful tone of conversation at the Bryan headquarters, the free-silver people in the departments have also chirped up. It would be possible, perhaps, to prove, by a canvass, if it were made closely and carefully, that the departments contain more friends of free silver than of sound money; that there are but four heads of bureaus in the Treasury who are not for free silver and so opposed to the policy of the Administration; but these assertions do not take into account that the departments are full of employes who were there when this Administration came in, who had in part entered the civil service before Mr. Cleveland's first term, and who naturally would be with the Republicans.

The habit of voting by the people of the United States will determine the victory in the next election unless the election is to be a contradiction of the elections of the last forty or fifty years. Take the last three Presidential elections as an illustration of the tendency of parties to vote by habit. In 1884 there were cast for Blaine and Cleveland about ten million votes, of which Cleveland had a lead of 23,005. In 1888 there were more than seven million votes cast, and the difference between the vote for Harrison and Cleveland was 95,534 to the advantage of Cleveland, and yet Harrison was elected. In 1892, when about twelve million votes were cast, Cleveland had 5,554,226, and Harrison had 5,175,202, or a plurality for the Democratic candidate of 379,000.

In 1892 the task imposed upon the Democratic managers was to elect their candidate by the votes of a united Democracy assisted by a certain number of votes cast by low-tariff Republicans. There was no organized Republican bolt, but there was an admitted degree of desertion. The reported vote shows that the parties persisted in the main in voting as they had voted before, for the candidates of the party to which they happened to belong. Now, in 1896, the task of the Democratic managers for Bryan is to elect their candidate with a divided Democratic Party and by the assistance of such Republicans and Populists as can be induced to accept the Chicago platform and candidates.

According to the statements made by residents of the Western States not in the silver-mining districts, the disaffection of Republicans, while unmistakable, is not to greatly to justify the descriptions of it conveyed in the talk about a "craze" or a "sweep." The polls taken by the parties do not find it. Democrats and Republicans, as a general thing, are enlisted under the old columns. In the middle Western States the Republicans who are inclined, or who were inclined, to be tempted by the Bryan talk of high prices and plenty of money with free coinage have largely dropped back by habit to the party to which they belong.

That there is a division of Democrats that will not be closed by the return of Indianapolis Democrats to the Chicago class, is admitted, even by Jones, the Popocrat leader, and by Bryan, the candidate. Unless the Democratic Party can recover from the Republicans enough votes to make up the loss of Democrats who will remain loyal to Cleveland and cannot vote for a man or a platform that denounces Cleveland, it is difficult to see how the Chicago cause can win. To be sure, the Populists appear to be entitled to hold about 1,000,000 of votes, and if these were all cast for Bryan, and the Palmer and Buckner vote should amount to 500,000, there might be a chance for Bryan. Still, the Populist vote is not advantageously placed. In 1892 about half of it was in the States of Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Texas. McKinley may be elected without the electoral votes of any of those States. He may get the votes of several of them, and if he does it will be because of the tendency of the voter to resume his habit of voting with his party.

One manifestation of this tendency is that in Minnesota. Within a week the Republicans have become satisfied that they have a chance to win in the State, although at the time of the nomination of Bryan the chance for the Republicans was regarded as very poor indeed. A strong set of Germans to the support of McKinley, a division of farmers into Bryanites or McKinleyites, according to whether they are exclusively wheat farmers or farmers raising a diversity of crops, and a division also of Populists into Bryanites and resentful "Middle of the Road" men, ready to vote for McKinley to rebuke the sell-out of Watson, has made more hopeful to the Republicans a condition that was recently almost hopeless.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Mrs. Barnwell Taken from a Sick Bed to Bellevue's Prison Ward.

A message received at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday noon said that the illness of which Mrs. Marian Barnwell was dying at Mrs. Mary Shepard's theatrical boarding house, at 226 West Thirty-ninth Street, needed investigation. Capt. Schmittberger sent Detectives Walsh and Pendergast, who learned that Mrs. Barnwell was very ill, although in no danger of dying, and that it was common talk that she was suffering from the effects of an illegal operation.

The woman was arrested on the charge of having consented to an operation, and was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where she was put in the prison ward. Weak as she was, she managed to seize a bottle of medicine that stood beside her bed and destroy the label before the detectives had read the address on it. No evidence in support of the charge against her was found in her room.

No information could be obtained at the hospital as to the nature of Mrs. Barnwell's illness. She told the doctors, as she had previously told the police, that their suspicions were groundless. She refused to tell where her husband could be found. At 226 West Thirty-ninth Street it was said that she was supposed to be an actress lately arrived in this city from Washington, where her husband was formerly a well-known broker. Mrs. Barnwell's age, as given to the police, is twenty years.

Capt. Schmittberger said last night that he was by no means sure that any crime had been committed, but he had reason to believe that there had been, and he suspected a certain doctor.

"I have the names of several witnesses," he said, "and they have been notified to appear and give their evidence in Jefferson Market Court in the morning. If Magistrate Crane considers it sufficient, a warrant will be issued and the doctor will be arrested. If not, nothing more will be done about it."

Inspector McCullagh's Plight.

The old elevator in the Police Headquarters building, which has been out of order a number of times, stopped again last night. In the car were Acting Inspector McCullagh and the guard, Charles J. Lyon, when it was caught between the second and third floors. It was shortly after 11 o'clock, and the Inspector was going to bed. It was found that two of the cables had slipped from their grooves and were in danger of falling from the drum altogether. The elevator could not be started again, so through a small opening which was left between the top of the elevator and the flooring of the third story the Inspector and Lyon were drawn without any injury. Lyon is the man who was injured seriously in this same elevator about four months ago.

WORKING ON THE PURITAN

EVERY EFFORT BEING MADE TO GET THE MONITOR READY.

Must Be in Commission by Nov. 1, According to the Orders of the Navy Department—One of the Ablest Fighting Machines of the New Navy—Her Building Accomplished with Many Delays and Drawbacks—Her Description.

The orders from the Navy Department to have the double-turreted monitor Puritan ready to go into commission on Nov. 1 are putting to its best energies Constructor Bowles's force of men at the New-York Navy Yard. The force includes a great variety of workers under the immediate direction of Assistant Constructor Frank W. Hibbs, who has had supervision of the work for a year past.

The monitor, or coast guardship, as she might be properly termed, in the opinion of naval officers is one of the ablest fighting craft in the new navy, though she had her inception in 1862, when John Ericsson designed and contracted for the building of the original Puritan, described then as an "iron monitor."

The evolution of the present modern instrument of war may be followed from that date, therefore, though her keel was not laid till years afterward. Ericsson's plans called for a vessel of the following dimensions:

	Feet.
Length between perpendiculars	201
Length over all	341
Breadth, extreme	50
Breadth, molded	42
Depth to bottom of keel	22

Her side armor was to have been laminated, in six plates, each 1 inch in thickness; total, 6 inches.

	Inches. Thick.
Turret armor, laminated, 9 feet 9 inches high	15
Armor on pilot house	12
Wood backing behind side armor	27
Deck armor, complete on main deck	1½

Her battery was to have been four sixteen-inch wrought-iron guns, mounted two in each turret.

In accordance with these plans the hull was built in New-York and was turned over to the Government in 1864. It was taken to the League Island Navy Yard, and remained there till 1876, but no further work was done on it. Meantime, in 1875, a new Puritan was laid down in the yard of John Roach, at Chester, Penn., and under the contract the old hull was turned over to be broken up, so that such material as might be available could be used on the new vessel. This followed something of the general design of the old Puritan, but was more beamy, the extreme breadth being increased to sixty feet, and at that time she was the most powerful vessel ever projected by the Government, and equal in strength to any then built by foreign powers.

Mr. Roach had three contracts for the work on the Puritan, but for lack of appropriation work was stopped in 1877, at the end of his second contract, the hull of the vessel being then practically completed on the stocks. She lay in the Chester shipyard from 1877 till 1882, no work being done on her, and while there three naval boards at different times examined her, and estimated upon her completion, and finally reported that she would not float with all her weights on board, and that she was a total failure.

She was launched, however, in 1883, and not only did she float, but she floated so light that it was evident immediately that she would carry all her weights, and it was then decided to finish her. Accordingly, in 1883, John Roach again contracted for her machinery, and in 1885, 1886, and 1887 appropriations were made to complete her hull, armor, and turrets.

Her Design Altered.

By this time the manufacture of armor and guns had advanced very much, and the design of the ship was altered to modernize her, so to speak, so far as these matters were concerned.

She was brought to the New-York Navy Yard in 1889 with engines and boilers complete, and under her own steam, but with only a bare hull. Work was not begun upon her immediately on account of the necessary changes in the plans and the preparation of detail drawings, and it was as late as 1893 before she was taken into hand seriously. Long delays were also experienced awaiting her armor, which did not arrive until late in 1894, and as a great deal of the work, particularly on the turrets, had to wait until the armor was placed it may be said that the date of the work of her completion really began at that time.

This remarkable vessel, begun more than twenty years ago, is now about completed, and on Nov. 1 she will at last fly the Stars and Stripes.

The particulars of the new Puritan are as follows:

Length over all	200 ft. 3 ins.
Length between perpendiculars	288 ft. 9 ins.
Breadth, extreme	60 ft. 1¼ ins.
Depth of hold	17 ft. 6 ins.
Depth, moulded	21 ft.
Draft, mean	18 ft.
Freeboard	3 ft.
Displacement	6,060 tons.
Engines, twin, compound:	
Cylinders	50 ins. 86 ins.
Stroke	42 ins.
Boilers, horiz. cyl., ret. fire-tube.	
Length	10 ft.
Diameter	13 ft.
Working steam pressure	80 lbs.
Indicated horse power	3,700
Diameter of screws	15 ft.
Coal capacity	410 tons.
Day's steaming, full power	4
Radius of action	2,000 knots.

Main Battery—Four twelve-inch, breech-loading, high-powered, built-up steel guns, in two turrets. Axis of guns above water, 10 degrees, 6 minutes.

Secondary Battery—Six four-inch rapid-fire breech-loading guns, mounted on superstructure deck; 6 six-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, mounted on superstructure deck and bridge; 2 one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, mounted on superstructure rail.

Side Armor—Fourteen inches, 10 inches, and 6 inches thick. The thickness is tapered from amidships to bow and stern. The whole waterline is armored. All armor tapers also to a thickness of 6 inches at the bottom edge, 4 feet below the water line.

Barbettes—Fourteen inches thick, 5 feet 6 inches high above deck.

Turrets—Eight inches thick.

Conning Tower—Thirteen inches thick, 8 feet diameter inside, 6 feet high.

Main Deck—A complete armored deck is worked over the belt armor, 2 inches thick, in two plates.

Armored Funnel—Six inches thick, 4 feet high.

Armored Ventilator—Same as funnel.

Complement—One hundred and ninety-five men.

The Puritan is classed in the Navy list as a double-turretted, low-freeboard monitor, but her great size, heavy battery, the high freeboard of her heavy guns, (11 ft. 6 ins.) and comparative speed, (12.5 knots, designed,) make her rank with the type of coast-defense vessel of which the Monterey is an example.

The hull is built of iron, is particularly strong, and is to-day practically in as good condition as it was when new, twenty years ago. It is subdivided into ten main water-tight compartments by complete transverse bulkheads. There is a complete double bottom, framed on the bracket system, extending from stem to stern, and as far up as the bottom of the side armor. There are fifty-four separate water-tight compartments in the double bottom, and any or all of these can be flooded and pumped out to regulate the water line in action.

On the main, or upper, deck is a lighth superstructure, built between the turrets, and of such a size as not to interfere in any way with the fire of the guns from the turrets. Its purpose is to carry the secondary battery and provide quarters for the officers and crew.

Below the main deck is the berth deck, which is used only for quarters for the crew and junior officers, and below the berth deck are the storerooms and magazines.

Armor All of Solid Steel.

The armor is all solid steel, that of the turrets being Harveyized. The conning tower is one solid ring of steel, weighing forty-seven tons. From the conning tower, which is situated on the superstructure deck, extends an armored tube, twelve inches inside diameter and six inches thick, as far as the armored deck. Down this tube pass connections to the steering engine, speaking tubes to all parts of the ship, and telegraphs to the engine room.

The principal features of the ship are the turrets, which are placed en barbette. Each of these contains two twelve-inch guns, which fire a shell weighing 1,000 pounds, with a charge of 500 pounds of powder. All the handling of these guns, as well as of the ammunition, is done by hydraulic power, furnished by three sets of pumping engines.

The turrets are situated at the ends of the superstructure, and each has a range of 260 degrees. The two turrets can concentrate upon a point only fifty feet from the side of the ship. The magazines for these turrets are situated directly under the turrets, and each contains eighty rounds.

The four-inch guns on the superstructure decks are supplied with ammunition by two electric hoists, leading directly from the magazines below, which will deliver twenty rounds a minute.

Nine boats are stowed on top of skid-beams on the superstructure deck. Complete systems of ventilation, pumping, and drainage are supplied. In action, provision is made for closing all hatches water-tight, and for supplying all air, both for living and for the furnaces, through the armored ventilator, the air being taken first from the ventilator and driven throughout the ship, and then drawn from the ship and forced into the furnaces, finally escaping through the funnel. For the latter purpose, three large steam blowers are used, each having a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

There is one military mast, placed aft for convenience, and used for signals and handling the boats.

The Puritan has been many times praised and condemned. But, as finally completed, she will make a valuable addition to the fleet. It is estimated that $2,000,000 was spent on the vessel before she was finally taken in hand for modernizing. It has cost $1,500,000 to complete her.

It has not been determined who shall have command of the Puritan, but it is thought that Capt. Colby M. Chester, who has not been to sea since 1888, may be assigned to her. No time has yet been fixed for her trials.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

PROHIBITION MASS MEETING.

Mr. Levering Thinks His Party Will Eventually Win.

The Prohibition Party of the City and County of New-York held its mass meeting last night at Carnegie Hall.

It was an interesting meeting, and respectable. Half the audience were ladies. The hall was well filled, but not overcrowded.

Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the County Committee, presided, and among the speakers were Joshua Levering of Maryland, the Prohibition candidate for President; Hale Johnson of Illinois, candidate for Vice President, and Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee.

Mr. Levering, while deprecating the lack of enthusiasm of the party, was very hopeful for the future, and felt certain that some time his party would save the country by electing a President. He had occasion to mention Mr. McKinley, and the applause that followed was somewhat startling to him. Subsequently he referred to Mr. McBryan, and a roar of laughter followed his mistake.

Mr. Levering spoke earnestly on the evils of intemperance, and expressed a deep desire to lessen those evils, either by political or moral means. He arraigned the ministers of the Gospel who were at this time taking part in political discussions, favoring either the gold or silver standard, while the cause of prohibition was languishing because of their remissness.

Mr. Johnson was well received. He said the ministers, as a rule, now regard the question of a gold or silver dollar as of more importance than human souls. He told several good stories, which put the audience in good humor. He claimed that the Prohibition Party, because it was right, and represented humanity, would eventually win.

Mr. Stewart made an impassioned speech, and urged the voters not to cast their votes for either of the other parties, but to stand firm for his party. He was opposed to praying for the Prohibitionists and voting for the Democrats or Republicans. He wanted his hearers to pray for the other parties and vote for the Prohibition candidates. If they could only succeed in casting a good solid 500,000 votes, they would be in a position to demand some respect from the other parties.

After the adoption of resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

Col. Ingersoll to 17,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Twenty thousand people flocked to the big Republican tent on the west side to-night to hear the speech of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Of this number 17,000 managed to squeeze themselves under the canvas, which contained only 13,000 seats, and those of the remainder who did not go away were taken care of at an overflow meeting, which was addressed by local leaders. A number of boys from the Chicago University, to the left of the platform, brought their college yells with them, and evidently had planned something like the performance at Candidate Bryan's New-Haven meeting. For a time there was trouble, but a squad of twenty policemen with their clubs succeeded in quieting the enthusiasm of the youths, and after one onslaught by the officers not another yell was to be heard.

Esther Miller Convicted.

The trial of Meyer Rudner and Esther Miller of 78 Division Street for abducting young girls and inducing them to lead an immoral life, which took place before Judge Cowing yesterday in Part II. General Sessions, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the Miller woman and acquitted Rudner. The Miller woman was remanded until Monday for sentence.

"The purest Natural Spring Water in the world."

SOLD BY
PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.
Hotels open until October 15th.
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS.
HIRAM RICKER & SONS,
3 Park Place, N. Y.

COMSTOCK ON THE RACK

HIS STATEMENT NOT READ AT THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Delegates Declare that He Has Done a Great Work, but Deplore What They Call an Attack upon Their President—Mrs. Martin's Hard Fight for the Defense—Several Delegates Report Losses of Personal Property.

The State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union continued its sessions yesterday in the Emanuel Baptist Church, in Brooklyn. It was well known that the Comstock controversy, which had precipitated a heated discussion in the sessions of the two preceding days, was not settled. Mrs. Emily D. Martin of New-York City, Superintendent of the National Committee on Purity in Literature, proved a valiant defender of Mr. Comstock.

Mrs. Martin had with her another delegate from New-York—Mrs. Teetor—who maintained that Mr. Comstock and Mrs. Martin had been treated shamefully by the convention. Mrs. Teetor said there were many others who stood by Mrs. Martin, but did not give their names.

Mrs. Bertha Morris Smith read a report on physical education, and declared that "women occupy inferior positions because they are ruled by physical laws of their own making, and are bound down by their own folly." She denounced the effort to introduce military education in the public schools.

After this address, the President, Mary Towne Burt, announced that several pocketbooks and a pair of overshoes, and some other personal property had been lost.

Mrs. M. M. Allen, in a report on "Alcohol in Medicine," severely condemned the use of patent medicines.

It was after a report by Mrs. Anna M. Hart on "Mothers' Meetings and Social Purity," that the Comstock trouble broke out again. Several copies of a pamphlet signed by Anthony Comstock and outlining the work done by him, had appeared on the floor.

Mrs. Martin said: "I rise, Madame President, to a question of personal privilege. I am responsible for the letter sent out through the State by Mr. Comstock. It was written and signed with my consent and approval. If you condemn Mr. Comstock you condemn me, and you can't condemn me without a hearing." A dozen members sprang to their feet, all shouting for recognition. Mrs. Pettingill moved that no book or pamphlet be distributed on the floor of the convention without the approval of the convention.

After the excitement had subsided, a motion was offered that Mrs. Martin be allowed to make her statement. Great disapproval greeted the mere announcement of the motion, and Mrs. Burt ruled the request out of order. There was then no doubt when the delegates stood on the issue they regarded as one between Mr. Comstock and their President.

Mrs. Pettingill insisted that her motion prohibiting the distribution of any pamphlets on the floor be put. The motion was plainly unnecessary, but it was put and carried.

Mrs. Mary Merrick read a paper on social purity.

There was no trouble in the afternoon session till a great amount of business had been dispatched. But Mr. Comstock's pamphlet had got about, and the issue between Mrs. Martin and the rest of the convention had not been settled.

Late in the day, Mrs. Mullen, a delegate from Westchester County, offered a resolution expressing appreciation for the grand work of Anthony Comstock.

Mrs. Pettingill said: "Madame President, this thing evidently has got to be settled, and I hope it will be settled here and now, before we go any further." At this Mrs. Burt, the President, gave the chair to the Vice President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, and left the room. She did not return again during the evening.

Mrs. M. M. Allen introduced an amendment to Mrs. Mullen's motion. It recognized gratefully Mr. Comstock's work for social purity, but deplored "his action last Winter in making a personal attack on the State President, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, because she refused to indorse the wording of his purity bill."

Mrs. Nivens of Dobbs Ferry spoke in favor of the amendment. Mrs. Teetor said: "We are a body of intelligent women and want to do right and be true to our National leader, Mrs. Willard. She indorses Anthony Comstock."

After several more speeches, by Mrs. Martin and others, the amendment was carried. The statement signed by Mr. Comstock was given out at the door after the meeting adjourned.

HIS LAST CRIMINAL CASE.

Lewis S. Chanler Says He Will Take No More in This County.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the wealthy young lawyer, who for the last three years has attracted considerable attention by defending criminals free of charge, declared yesterday that he would never try another criminal case in this county.

It was in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where Thomas Lynch was being tried for wife murder, before Justice Smyth, that the statement was made.

Mr. Chanler was defending Lynch, and it was while he was summing up the case that he said he had entered the practice of criminal law through pure love of the profession, and not for the fees attached to the work. He had expected to be treated like a gentleman, he declared, and not like a mercenary lawyer. He had been assigned to the defense of Lynch, he said, and when not prepared to try the case, had been forced to do so.

"In consequence of this," continued Mr. Chanler, "I have come to the conclusion that I cannot continue the practice of criminal law here and maintain my self-respect."

Mr. Chanler declined to say anything further, after the adjournment of court, respecting his position. The Lynch case will probably go to the jury to-day.

BABE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

A Boiler from a Mill Crashes into a Boarding House.

DANVILLE, Penn., Oct. 8.—An explosion occurred in the big rolling mill of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day. A man and a baby were killed, six men seriously hurt, and seven other men injured.

The dead are: John Casselman, an employe of the mill, and a Hungarian baby, name unknown.

The explosion was caused by a boiler. The furnace was not in service to-night, and a number of bricklayers were engaged in repairing it. Suddenly the boiler exploded. It was lifted by the force of the explosion from its bed through the mill wall and, flying across the street, crashed through the frail walls of a Hungarian boarding house, killing the baby, one of the inmates of the place.

The cause of the explosion cannot be determined to-night. The damage to the mill will reach $5,000.

Brown the Regular Nominee.

The Police Board decided yesterday that Lawrence E. Brown was the regularly nominated Republican candidate of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Senator Pavey presented Stephen G. French's claim, while Edward Lauterbach appeared for Brown.

Commissioner Roosevelt differed from Commissioners Andrews and Grant, but consented to vote with the majority, so as to leave a clear issue for the courts to decide.

Which Will Win?

In the coming election, voting strength will decide the result of the struggle. In the battle of life, the men who succeed are those endowed with the greatest amount of health, strength, and energy.

People who are meeting with failure because they are weak, sickly, and despondent can gain new life and ambition by the use of that invigorating stimulant

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

The great vitalizing principle contained in the pure malt has a wonderful effect in building up the system, purifying the blood, and restoring the jaded faculties. It tones up the stomach, helps digestion, puts the blood in motion, and adds a zest to life that nothing else can produce. It is just the thing for weak, worn-out men and women who want to become healthy and strong.

All grocers and druggists keep it.

THE LAWYERS' NEW HOME

BAR ASSOCIATION'S FINE BUILDING OPENED TO MEMBERS.

Many of Them, with Their Guests, Inspect Its Complete Appointments—Prominent Judges, Lawyers, Clergymen, and Laymen Present—The Guests Received by President Joseph Larocque—A Collation Winds Up the Opening.

The new home of the Bar Association, in Forty-fourth and Forty-third Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was thrown open to the members of the association and their friends last night. The opportunity to visit the house was taken advantage of by nearly every lawyer of prominence in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

The grandeur and impressiveness of the new home that the members of the bar of this city have caused to be erected for themselves were fully stated in the description of the building that THE NEW-YORK TIMES published in its edition of Sunday, Sept. 20, when large cuts, showing its magnificent exterior proportions, were published, and its interior was described.

It would be impossible to name those who inspected the building and the great library that it contains without practically taking the list of prominent members of the bar as they were given in the law directory of the city—in fact of Greater New-York, for men of prominence in this city and its environs were there by the score.

Not only were Judges and lawyers present, but many clients whose interests involve millions were there as guests, and upon this occasion the lawyers took advantage of the "benefit of the clergy" and invited clergymen of National reputation to visit their new home.

It was said by those who had control of the slight ceremonies that every Supreme Court Justice in the First and Second Judicial Districts was present, and that all other Justices and Magistrates in this and surrounding cities had been invited to be present.

The building, beautiful and impressive in its Ionic simplicity, was admired by all, and the warm hand grasp that was given to every one present by Joseph Larocque, the Association's present President, and James C. Carter, William Allen Butler, and Stephen P. Nash, its former Presidents, as they entered the great reception room, set every one at his ease and made him feel that in the fraternity all were equal whether they had briefs or not. The youngest and most inexperienced lawyer was as much at home as the oldest and most renowned practitioner.

CHEERED BY MR. M'KINLEY

STATE LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS CONGRATULATED.

President Green Voluntarily Retires from the Presidency—Mr. Shayne Refuses to be Considered as a Candidate—Resolutions in Line with the St. Louis Platform—The Election of Officers Proves Entirely Harmonious.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8.—The convention of the State League of Republican Clubs met here to-day, elected a set of officers, received a letter from Mr. McKinley, and indorsed the latter's candidacy.

President Green called the convention to order shortly after 2 o'clock, and made a short speech on the issues of the campaign. He then presented to the convention a number of letters from prominent Republicans. Mr. McKinley wrote from Canton, Ohio, as follows:

"The fact that circumstances constrain me to adhere to the rule I laid down at the opening of the campaign to remain at my home, will, I am sure, be taken as sufficient explanation why I cannot accept the invitation to be present at the annual convention of the New-York Republican League next Thursday. But I avail myself of the opportunity to make acknowledgment of my deep appreciation of the loyal, enthusiastic, and effective service of the league in the Republican cause.

"Your convention will meet within a month of one of the most important elections our country has ever held, and I am confident that the result in the Empire State will be greatly promoted by the thorough and unselfish work of the great volunteer army of the Republican Party enrolled under the banner of the league."

Platt Talks Hopefully.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt's letter attracted much attention. In it he said:

"The few days for argument are nearly over, and the hours for action have now nearly arrived, so your convention is every way timely. It would be pleasant to receive fresh inspiration from the enthusiastic Republicans of the league, but that enjoyment is not for me now. We are all, as good Republicans, and good citizens as well, engaged in an endeavor to defeat the misguided men who are seeking to make much worse a state of affairs which is bad enough as it is. Our opponents are filled with the confidence of ignorance and fired with the rashness of fanaticism. If they were to succeed, then our system of education is useless, and the lessons from the pulpit are as naught. A Nation which could indorse the doctrines put forth at Chicago would be beyond hope, and not one of us is prepared to believe that we have yet arrived at this last sad state.

"We are to win, but we must all do our best to make the Republican majorities so great that we shall never be troubled again, even with the ghost of repudiation. We are to elect Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Black and Mr. Woodruff, but we must labor for a Republican majority in Congress that will give the country the helpful legislation that we need, and we must strive for such a majority in our own Assembly as will be an assurance of the success of every measure necessary for the State's advancement.

"It is not possible, under the conditions presented to us, to separate National and State affairs. A party which has shown itself capable of the outrages of the Chicago platform, a platform approved and indorsed by the Democratic organization of the State and by the local organizations of that party in all the counties of the State, is not one that can ever be trusted with the duties and responsibilities of government in any locality or in either high or low degree.

"The true spirit which has always been the underlying force in modern Democracy in this country, after years of effort has at last obtained control of the party. The spectacle is at once revolting and enlightening, and the disclosure should drive it from power forever."

Other Encouraging Letters.

Other letters were sent by ex-President Harrison, Gov. Morton, Chairman M. A. Hanna, Senator Quay, Speaker Reed, Senator W. B. Allison, State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, and Secretary of State John Palmer.

Dr. Jay W. Sheldon welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Onondaga Republican League. Committees on league work, state of the order, credentials, and resolutions were appointed. The members of the Committee on League Work are Col Francis G. Ward, Erie; Edward A. Merritt, St. Lawrence; A. B. Humphrey, New-York; James Pardo, Warren; James T. Rogers, Broome; E. C. Alger, Cortland, and B. W. Scott, Ontario.

President Green introduced W. W. Hicks of Florida, who made an address. His reference to the nightlike silence of Senator Hill was roundly applauded.

S. W. Bowles, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State League of Clubs, spoke, and was followed by Isidor Loubel of the Pennsylvania League.

The Resolutions.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the league was composed of 1,017 clubs, with a membership of 100,000, and that 436 clubs were represented in the convention.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany reported from the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, which declared for protection and sound money, indorsed Messrs. McKinley, Hobart, Black and Woodruff, and ended as follows:

"Resolved, That we fully recognize the gravity of the present situation, and declare it to be not only the duty of every Republican to work for the success of our National and State tickets, but to make the expression so emphatic that, added to what we believe will be the voice of a large majority of the National vote, will completely bury the heresy known as free silver, and the accompanying anti-American planks of the Chicago platform, so deep that they will not again menace the institutions we hold in such honor and esteem."

President Green stated that he had recommended to the Executive Committee that the State League only hold conventions hereafter during years when a Governor and State officers and a President are to be elected. He stated that too many conventions were being held, and that the State League should only meet at such times when practical work in politics is demanded by the party. He thought the league should only meet in convention every second year.

President W. W. Woodmansee of Ohio, who is President of the National Republican League of Clubs, addressed the convention and reviewed the work of league clubs throughout the country. He stated he had just come from Nebraska, and said that if Mr. Bryan understood the condition of affairs there he would hasten back there in an endeavor to save its Electoral vote for himself.

The following four delegates-at-large to the convention of the Republican National League, to be held at Detroit in July next, were named: Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, James P. Foster of New-York, Gen. A. E. McAlpin of Sing Sing, Judge William E. Werner of Rochester.

The following officers were elected by acclamation: President—State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls; First Vice President—E. A. Merritt of Potsdam; Second Vice President—Major John W. Totten of New-York; Third Vice President—Charles F. Pond of Rochester.

The selection of a Secretary was left to the President, and the Executive Committee was authorized to name a Treasurer.

During the day a telegram was sent to Mr. C. C. Shayne asking him to be a candidate for President of the league. It was signed by George E. Green, A. B. Colvin, A. B. Humphrey, L. L. Knapp, George L. Weed, Henry Gleason, M. Eckstine, John Joel, and others.

Mr. Shayne replied that this would be impossible, as he could not give his time to the matter.

BLACK PLEADS FOR HONESTY.

The American People Called Upon to Sustain National Honor.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8.—As a wind-up to the convention of Republican clubs, a mass meeting was held to-night. Francis S. Black, Republican candidate for Governor, made the principal speech. Mr. Black said:

"The stability of a government depends upon many things, but upon none more than upon the respect which it commands from the other governments of the world. Wealth may build navies, and fortifications may repel assaults from without, but a nation that has permitted its honor to be defaced, no matter what may be its physical resources, cannot long withstand the force of public condemnation. The individual who relies upon his money to condone offenses against the laws of integrity and decent living, does not possess a keen sense of honor himself, nor understand the force of it in others, and a nation with the same reliance is in the same class. Men sometimes find in their private affairs that the course which has led to poverty, misfortune, or disgrace might at some early stage have been changed, and the disastrous consequences averted, and governments are like men in that respect.

"The Government of the United States has found in its career, on more than one occasion, that a prompt recognition of the moral sense of its people and a just observance of the oaths of those intrusted with the highest public duties might have averted disasters which have left their marks upon the history of the whole earth. Weakness will never prevent a wrong, and danger is more likely to overtake those who hide than those who face it. No historian will ever tell the evils that courage in public stations might have averted just before the war, and the heroic deeds of soldiers will never cease to tell of the disasters which the cowardice of that period entailed. A crisis hardly less serious faces us now. The loss of life and property is no more to be deplored than the loss of honor. And when honor is to be sacrificed not by momentary lapse of conscience, but by deliberate outrage, the situation may well provoke alarm.

"We stand now in that precise position. The forces that are threatening the integrity of this country are those which have no proper place upon our soil. They are the forces of disorder and strife. Their success means to paralyze or destroy necessary executive powers, to degrade the courts, which are the chief support of governments, and to inflict a stain upon the Nation's credit which will take years to live down. In those calamities every citizen would be involved, and to those whose acts had made them possible forgiveness would be slow in coming.

"This is a country of law and order and of that high civilization based upon them, and no symptom of anarchy should be left unchecked. Let every man arouse himself and remember that the duty which he owes his Government and his fellowmen is this year grave and imperative. Let him not be misled by false hopes of gain. Gains that come through the sacrifice of honor are not to be hoped for, but dreaded. And an advantage, however great, reached through an alliance with forces that are a menace to good government will prove some time to have been dearly bought."

Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn and others also made speeches.

FIGURING ON CONGRESS.

Chairman Babcock Claims a Working Majority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee to-day authorized the following statement to be made over his signature:

"The committee has now received detailed reports from nearly all of the Congressional districts, and while there are quite a number of districts that cannot be determined upon at present, owing to various causes, some with two candidates, others where the question of fusion has not been settled, and others where nominations have not been completed—we have sufficient data to warrant us in saying that the Republicans will elect members who are pledged to sound money from 194 districts, without any question. These districts. I consider absolutely certain, and in addition to this there are about fifty more that can be classed as doubtful, with the probabilities that the majority of them will elect Republicans. This insures, at this time, a working majority of thirty-two."

WILLIAM McKINLEY REGISTERS.

His Name No. 38 on the Polling List of Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 8.—This was the first day for registration in Canton, and among the first men in his precinct to inscribe his name on the lists was William McKinley. He was No. 38 on the roll, and registered at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Platt Home to Register.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt went to his legal residence, in Owego, Tioga County, yesterday, to register.

FOR AN ACTORS' CHARITY.

A Benefit Which Brings About $6,000 to Edwin Forrest Lodge.

Those who went to the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon had a rare treat. There was a benefit for Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, of the Actors' Order of Friendship. The Academy was crowded. Every seat was sold long before the doors were opened, and W. A. Brady, Chairman of the committee that ran the show, said that between $6,000 and $6,500 would be added to the lodge's fund.

The performance began at noon with a skit written by Clay M. Greene, entitled, "On the Rialto," in which the following were introduced: Miss Grace Henderson, "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, Walton Lackaye, Maurice Barrymore, Edwin F. Knowles, Louis Aldrich, W. A. Brady, Will A. McConnell, Charles Klein, Joseph Wilkes, and E. G. Gilmore. The third act of the comic opera, "Half a King," was given by Francis Wilson and company. Miss Georgia Cayvan and her company were seen in the second act of "Mary Pinnington, Spinster." The Liliputians gave selections from "The Merry Tramps," with imitations of the Barrison sisters. Joseph Jefferson was heartily received when he made his appearance, supported by his own company, in the celebrated farce, "Lend Me Five Shillings."

The chief attraction of the afternoon was three scenes from the first act of "Julius Caesar." The cast included Mark Price, William Courtleigh, William H. Crane, Stuart Robson, and Marie Wainwright. Other performers were Henry Dixey, Cissy Fitzgerald, Willes P. Sweatnam, "Bobby" Gaylor, John Kernell, Griffin and Du Bois, Julius Witmark, Anna Held, George Evans, and Dutch Daly. The afternoon performance came to an end with an act from "Under the Polar Star."

One pretty feature of the entertainment was the presentation of a bicycle to Miss Allie Gilbert for having sold the most tickets for the benefit. The flower booth was in charge of Mrs. E. L. Fernandez.

Did Not Know of the Judgment.

A judgment of $131.41 against the Harlem Republican Club, which has quarters in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, was entered yesterday in favor of Sarah J. Burley. At the club house last night several members said they had no knowledge that the club had been sued, and knew nothing about Sarah J. Burley.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
5th, New-Jersey	Dem.	A. Ely
*8th, New-Jersey	Rep.	C. N. Fowler
32d, New-York	Dem.	W. E. Ryan
32d, New-York	Nat. Dem.	W. H. Davis
20th, New-York	Nat. Dem.	S. Holroyd

*Renominated.

SOUND MONEY PROGRESS

WORK DONE FOR PALMER AND BUCKNER IN THIS STATE.

A Banner-Raising on Staten Island To-morrow Night—A Congressional Nomination in Albany—Bryan Losing Among Clerks in Washington—Active Missionary Work Needed in Border Southern States—A Western Warning.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party yesterday received reports from several parts of the State in which nominations of local tickets have been made.

The Richmond County Sound Money Democrats, who have an organization in every township, have nominated a straight gold ticket, refusing to fuse with any other organization. They will open their campaign with a banner-raising, music, fireworks, and speeches at New-Brighton, Staten Island, Saturday night. Representative Franklin Bartlett, E. Ellery Anderson, Joseph M. Keating, and William Allaire Shortt, the candidate for the Assembly, are expected to make addresses.

The National Democrats of the Albany District yesterday nominated for Congress Simeon H. Holroyd. Mr. Holroyd is a State Committeeman of the National Democratic Party, and is President of the Albany Press Club and Chairman of the Albany Civil Service Board. He was formerly in the publishing business in Oswego. He is a manufacturer of knit goods, and was born at Waterford, Saratoga County, in 1845.

Bryan Losing in Washington.

Word was yesterday received at State headquarters that the National Democrats at Washington have effected an organization to promote the registration and voting of Democrats employed in the departments, or temporary residents of Washington, who favor Palmer and Buckner. The railroads have made liberal concessions in rates to all points East, West, and South, and many are taking advantage of the opportunity to return home to register. At the outset the Bryan movement commanded some support among the clerks in the departments, but since Bryan's speech at the Capital, the number has fallen away rapidly, and there will be very few who will return to their homes to vote for him and a reduction of salaries. Of the several hundred clerks who reside in Maryland and Virginia, just outside the District of Columbia, it is said Bryan will secure the votes of less than 10 per cent.

Promising Situation in Florida.

"The situation in Florida is very promising," said National Committeeman George Foster Peabody yesterday. "It is apparent that there are a great many sound-money Democrats in that State, and they supported the Democratic candidate for Governor for the purpose of defeating the re-election of Senator Call. If these same Democrats should make up their minds to support McKinley, the Bryan people would naturally be very much discouraged, for it would make the State exceedingly doubtful. I suppose that they rely upon enough of the Populists voting for Bryan to offset the defection of the sound-money Democrats. I do not see how the Bryan Democrats can get very much encouragement out of the vote in Georgia. The contest was so warm that it may leave a bitter feeling among both Populists and Democrats, and if it does its effect must be felt in the vote, although, of course, we do not expect to see the State taken away from Bryan. When the ballots are all in and the votes are counted, some clearer idea can be formed of the situation in that State."

Mr. Peabody spoke of the necessity of active missionary work, especially in the rural districts in the border Southern States. "They have," he said, "had desperately hard times in the farming regions, and the belief that in some way or another the Bryan movement is going to afford relief it is extremely difficult to reason them out of. Some of our correspondence shows that the most intelligent residents of these States are honestly in doubt as to whether they shall not support Bryan, regardless of the fact that their friends here in the North, upon whom they have always relied for information and for assistance, advise them to have nothing to do with the silver craze and with its candidates. We cannot impress too strongly upon sound-money Democrats the necessity for vigorous and systematic missionary work among this kind of people."

A Warning from the West.

"I hope," writes a sound-money Democrat from the West to the National Democratic Headquarters, "that you folks in the East will not take too optimistic a view of the situation out here. I have read very carefully Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's recent interview in regard to the situation of affairs here, and I think he takes too rosy a view. Mr. Roosevelt is in sympathy with his neighbors in North Dakota, just as I am, and yet it is possible that in his conversations with them they have not told him just exactly how they feel in regard to this silver craze. Perhaps they do, as Mr. Roosevelt says, understand the financial situation very thoroughly, but the fact remains that they have suffered as everybody else has within the past three years, and the sympathy which many of them, to my personal knowledge, feel for Mr. Bryan, is, perhaps, a natural one as things go in this campaign.

"It may be, as Mr. Roosevelt says, that the workingmen and the farmers in these Western States think that a question of morals is involved in this campaign, but I am obliged to differ from him. I must confess, if the Electoral majority against Bryan is dependent on the accuracy of his observations, then the cause is already lost. To my certain knowledge, very many of these same voters are confident that the moral side, so called, is not the one on which McKinley is enlisted. I hope our friends will lose no effort to secure sound-money votes for Palmer and Buckner. I do not mean to be an alarmist, but a great amount of work must be done in this Western country, or the result will be fatal to the cause of sound money."

In Gorman's State.

A report from Maryland to the National Democratic State Headquarters yesterday said that more than 100 Democratic Election Inspectors in Baltimore had declined to serve on the ground that they intended to vote for Palmer or McKinley. The shrewdest Bryan manager of Mr. Gorman's interests in the State recently gave the tip to Washington friends to take the McKinley end of every even bet offered on Maryland. The Bryan managers, it is said, have little expectation of carrying the State, but are trying to make as large a minority showing as possible for its effect on Senator Gorman's canvass for re-election next year.

GREAT CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

Merchants Tell the H. B. Claflin Company that Bryan Is Losing.

The H. B. Claflin Company, whose business interests keep the firm in close touch with the general sentiment of the country, has been investigating the silver sentiment during the past six weeks. John Claflin, the head of the firm, had this to say in regard to the results:

"To say that I have been astonished and amazed in the last six weeks is to put it mildly. I have seen the most remarkable revolution of sentiment during that time I have ever known. I am free to confess that when the first responses began to come in, and we saw the first buyers, the sentiment seemed in a great measure to favor Bryan's election. Since that time, however, there has been a steady change of opinion, and to-day, if the intelligence received from the merchants is to be believed, there seems to be no doubt that Mr. McKinley will carry the States of Washington, Oregon, North and South Dakota, Indiana, and possibly Wyoming and Kentucky.

"In the State of Indiana the revulsion of feeling has been the most marked. At the beginning of the campaign the State appeared lost to the Republicans. Our correspondence and customers told us that. But now it is different; hardly a person for the last week, whatever his politics has been, but has acknowledged that the indications point now strongly toward a Republican victory. Even Kentucky shows strong evidence of falling in line, and to-day it is by no means certain that the State will be Democratic.

"Personally, I have seen about 250 persons from these States within the last two weeks. I have talked with them, and I know that the condition I have mentioned is a sincere expression of their opinion. Let me illustrate this change in sentiment by a single instance. Some six weeks since I received a letter from a gentleman whose business interests cover three, perhaps four, Western States. At that time he wrote me that it was an impossibility to defeat Bryan. This man was an ardent silverite. Two days ago I received another letter from him. In this last letter he was free to confess that the sentiment had changed so much that now it looked to him as if Washington, Oregon, and Wyoming were lost to Bryan, and the sentiment against him seemed to be growing stronger every day.

"Judging from these reports we have received, I can say without exaggeration that McKinley will have over 300 Electoral votes."

NEW-YORK COUNTY TICKETS.

Nominations by National Democrats and Also by "Regulars."

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The gold Democrats of Fulton and Hamilton Counties this afternoon nominated R. T. McKeever, Superintendent of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, for member of Assembly. County officers for Fulton County also were nominated.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The gold Democrats of Rockland County to-day nominated Daniel R. Sherman of Nyack for Assembly; also a full county ticket.

CARMEL, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Democrats of Putnam County to-day nominated Titus B. Truesdall of Cold Springs for Assemblyman, Henry M. Wixson of Carmel for County Clerk, and Clarence A. Rundall of Brewster for School Commissioner.

Flower's Western Campaign.

UTICA, Oct. 8.—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower will leave Watertown for Indianapolis Monday to speak for Palmer and Buckner in Indiana and Illinois. With John R. Wilson of Indianapolis, he will speak in Anderson Oct. 14, in Marion Oct. 15, in Logansport Oct. 16, and in Fort Wayne Oct. 17. He will then go to Chicago and speak in Illinois Oct. 19, 20, and 21. He expects to remain in the Middle West until Nov. 1.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

POPOCRATS FOR ASSEMBLY.

The List Filled Out and Some Congressmen Selected.

The County Committee of the People's Party met last evening at 54 Fourth Avenue and completed their list of nominations and indorsements of candidates for the Assembly and Congress. In districts where the Tammany candidates were not outright for free silver the Populists nominated their own men; otherwise they indorsed the Tammanyites. The following are the Simon-pure Populist candidates for Assembly: First Assembly District, Edwin G. Bean; Second, Artemus J. Smith; Third, James H. Mullen; Sixth, William J. Jones; Seventh, Gustavus Myers; Eighth, William F. Miller; Ninth, Charles Healy; Seventeenth, Joseph Finn; Eighteenth, William J. Ghent; Nineteenth, John J. Daly; Twentieth, Thaddeus B. Wakeman; Twenty-second, James S. Haly; Twenty-third, Michael J. Leonard; Twenty-fifth, Appleton Weldon; Thirtieth, James J. Daly; Thirty-second, Patrick Roek; Thirty-fourth, George Black; Thirty-fifth, Charles W. Hoadley.

For Congress they nominated three Populists—in the Twelfth Congressional District Marion M. Miller against Col. McClellan; in the Thirteenth Jeremiah J. Murphy, and in the Fifteenth A. C. Fisk.

D. Rousseau presided at the convention, and D. M. S. Fero, the Chairman of the Populist State Committee, made a plea for funds for the campaign. He said he had to mortgage his property to raise $100 to open a headquarters at Albany. The silver supporters were either crippled or apathetic, for up the State there were no speakers, nor silver literature, nor even Bryan lithographs.

Dr. M. M. Miller, who is running against Col. McClellan for Congress, said he was a single-tax man. He was even against the private ownership of land.

FOR THE MARINE PARADE.

Further Plans Considered—J. W. Miller Selected as Admiral.

There was a meeting at 1 Broadway yesterday afternoon of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association. Plans for the marine parade and fireworks display on Oct. 24 were discussed.

T. G. Osborn, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Plan and Scope, made a report, which was approved. He recommended that the demonstration be an illuminated parade between points in New York Bay and the North River to be hereafter decided upon.

The question as to the selection of an Admiral was brought up by F. B. Dalvell, and the committee appointed to consider the matter suggested J. W. Miller, President of the Stonington Line and Commodore of the Naval Reserve in this State. He was accordingly appointed, and on motion of Hugh Kelly, Admiral Miller was granted power to select aids.

Mr. Kelly also moved that Mr. Miller proceed at once with the Executive Committee and the Committee on Plan and Scope to perfect arrangements for the parade.

The Finance Committee announced, through its Chairman, that $5,000 had already been assured by Treasurer William E. Cleary.

Gustav Schwab recommended that all moneys should be in the hands of the Treasurer before any contracts were made for fireworks or othewise, and that all expenditures should first be approved by the Executive Committee.

The Finance Committee will meet at the Maritime Exchange at 9 o'clock this morning.

Curiosities from the North.

Two carloads of curiosities from the north arrived in this city Wednesday and were delivered to the American Museum of Natural History, to which they were consigned. They had been collected by Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, on his last expedition to the polar circle, and were forwarded by railroad from Cape Breton, where they had been unloaded from the Lieutenant's ship.

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Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ITALIANS VISIT CANTON

DELEGATION FROM PITTSBURG CALLS ON MAJOR McKINLEY.

They Tender Him Their Support—Another Pennsylvania Party Is Made Up of Farmers, Miners, Lumbermen, and Mechanics—Two Thousand Come from Cleveland, Including a Lot of New Voters—McKinley Talks to Them All.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Three hundred members of the United Italian Republican Clubs of Pittsburg, Penn., called on Major McKinley to-day. Their spokesman was Luigi Beggino. He said to Major McKinley:

"Major McKinley: I have been assigned the pleasing task of introducing to you this delegation of Italian-American members of the United Italian Republican Clubs of the City of Pittsburg. These humble toilers are here to greet you as the gallant standard bearer of the party which stands for the promotion of the best interests of all who labor for their daily bread, and they yield to nobody in their devotion to the traditions and principles of that glorious old party."

Major McKinley, in his talk to the Pittsburg delegation, said: "I am especially gratified to be assured that our Italian fellow-citizens are enrolled this year in the ranks of the great Republican Party, and that they are enlisted in a patriotic effort to achieve a victory for themselves, for their labor, for their occupations, and for their country."

A delegation of 100 Republicans, which left Logansport, Ind., at 5 o'clock this morning, arrived here about 2 o'clock. With the delegation were W. T. Wilson, the spokesman; Dr. J. E. Powell, candidate on the Republican Presidential Electoral ticket, and S. D. Brand. In addressing this delegation, Major McKinley dwelt upon the inability of the Government to create value or money. He said if by mere fiat the Government could raise 50 cents to 100 cents in value, then the work of Washington, Hamilton, and Jefferson in constructing a financial system was folly, and the people had been robbed of all that had been taken from them in taxes.

"But," declared Major McKinley, "the Government cannot create something out of nothing, and the man or party which teaches that it can, teaches a false doctrine."

A delegation from Jefferson County, Penn., 1,000 strong, which was the next to arrive, was a representative one, composed of miners, lumbermen, farmers, and workingmen. J. W. Reed, the spokesman, set forth in his address the versatile character of the delegation. Major McKinley, in his response, said:

"I have always found that an honest and open, frank and just appeal to the people never failed to receive a warm and true response. It is a mistake to imagine that the great body of our people are not the conservative force of the country. They are not caught with the suggestion of dishonor in either public or private transactions. They believe in the old maxim that honesty is always the best policy in government, as well as in individual life, and those who think otherwise underestimate both the intelligence and the patriotism of the American people.

"There are some citizens in all States who seem to be seriously concerned; but I, for one, do not share their apprehensions. The great body of the people is safe; they are steady; they are not moved by wild impulses. Dismal forebodings of what might happen will not be realized.

"Demagogues there are in the country who attempt to inculcate the doctrines of distrust and dismay among the unemployed, and in great part the men who are inculcating those doctrines are the men who advocated a policy that first created idleness in the United States.

"Extremists there are who talk glibly about the war of the classes against the masses, heedless of the effect of the logical outcome of their false and pernicious position; their degrading and dangerous doctrines.

"Foolish men there are who innocently disseminate every sort and variety of misinformation, and thus do the bidding of the better posted, but more designing men whose dupes they are. Still, there need be no alarm; there need be no excitement; there need be no abuse or exaggeration, for all those false doctrines and unworthy influences will not prevail with the free, the independent, and intelligent citizens of the United States."

Another delegation that called on Major McKinley to-day was composed of 2,000 voters from Cleveland, including a number of members of the McKinley First Voters' Club of Cleveland. They had the pleasure of listening to a speech from the Republican standard bearer.

Trying to End the Texas Fight.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 8.—The committee appointed by the Republicans to harmonize the differences in the party caused by the "Cuney" and "Grant" factions, each nominating Electors at Large, has completed its work. P. B. Hunt of the "Grant" faction and George C. Clifford of the "Cuney" faction have been selected as Presidential Electors at Large. Thirteen District Electors were also chosen.

HESS AGAINST M'CLELLAN.

A Lively Campaign Promised in the Twelfth District.

The contest in the Twelfth Congressional District, between Congressman George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate, and Charles A. Hess, the Republican candidate, opened up very lively yesterday. The dissatisfaction among the better class of Republicans of the district with the nomination of Mr. Hess seems to be more extensive than the dissatisfaction Col. McClellan's nomination aroused among the Tammany silver men. Now that the lines have been drawn, the opposition to McClellan is not as strong as it was a day or two ago. John Scannell seems to be satisfied with going on record against McClellan's nomination, and he will let up on his fight.

Three of the leading Republican newspapers have editorially complained of Hess's nomination, and say he is not a fit man to represent his district. One of them is making a bitter war upon him. William Leary, the Secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners, who is leading the Republican opposition to Hess, claims that he is a resident of New-Jersey, and that he is not a Republican. It is openly charged also that Hess's nomination was a bargain and sale.

Mr. Platt is taking a personal interest in Hess's campaign. "I can heartily commend the Republicans of the Twelfth District," said Mr. Platt, "upon the good judgment they have displayed in selecting Mr. Hess. I have taken pains to investigate Mr. Hess's record, and am convinced that he is not only sound upon the currency and tariff issues, but that he is also a thorough Republican."

Mr. Hess is not much acquainted in the district, but he has the advantage of being a brother of Commissioner Jacob Hess, who is popular, and has a very extensive acquaintance. The Commissioner will have charge of his brother's campaign.

Brooklyn Assembly Nomination.

The adjourned convention of the National Democratic Party in the Second Assembly District, Brooklyn, last evening nominated James J. Donohue for Assembly.

Peace on Earth.

This is once more enjoyed by the rheumatic wise enough to counteract their progressive malady with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No testimony is stronger than that which indicates it as a source of relief in his complaint. It is also eminently effective as a treatment for kidney trouble, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, and constipation. Use it with persistence for the above.

DIETRICHSTEIN'S AMANUENSIS.

Mrs. Josephine Knoop Vindicated by a Decree of Divorce.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 8.—The somewhat sensational divorce suit of Mrs. Josephine Knoop against her husband, Louis J. Knoop, begun in the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice J. O. Dykman, ended to-day. Mrs. Knoop was given the divorce, and the jury also found there was not enough evidence to support the allegations made by Knoop in his counter suit.

All the parties live in New-York, the father of the plaintiff being the owner of the Hotel Belvidere, in Fourth Avenue. She named Sarah Nadle as co-respondent. She gave her testimony yesterday on the infidelity of the defendant. In the counter charge of Knoop, Actor Leo D. Dietrichstein of the "Polar Star" company was named as co-respondent.

Mrs. Knoop was placed on the stand to show that she had the trial brought in this county to avoid publicity. The Judge refused to allow questions as to her place of residence or where she slept last night. She said she ceased to have marital relations with her husband in June of last year, before she went to Europe. She made the acquaintance of Leo Deidrichstein in her father's hotel, in 189. They were frequently together. She denied that she told her husband she was in love with the actor.

Deidrichstein, she said, met her at the pier on her arrival from Europe. She said she had never expressed a desire to marry him, and that she had never visited him in White Plains. She acknowledged calling at his home, in Twenty-first Street, New-York, during the day time, making frequent visits, and staying from half an hour to an hour at a time. She also visited him in Room 88 in the Belvidere.

Mrs. Knoop denied that she had ever remained in the room of the actor from 6 to 12 P. M., and said that between herself and the actor there was simply an intellectual friendship. She said that she had received letters from Deidrichstein, in which he addressed her as "My dear girl." Her husband had told her frequently, she said, that he did not believe there was anything between her and the actor, but she considered that the latter was a little too familiar.

Mrs. Knoop said she had never volunteered her husband a divorce, but he had offered to let her obtain one. She did not know her husband was visited by the Nadle woman, and had no conversation about the woman previous to her departure for Europe.

On cross-examination she said that she was a copyist for Dietrichstein, who did literary work, and that was frequently accompanied by the mother of the actor. All the testimony given by the waiters of the Belvidere Hotel on the witness stand yesterday was denied. She had done work for the actor for two years up to about two months ago, and it was that work that called her to his room. Her work was the translation and adaptation of plays from English to German, and vice versa.

Mrs. Mary Knight, a boarding house keeper of this place, testified that Mrs. Knoop had staid away from the house over night, saying that she was going to see her mother. Mrs. Knoop had never been visited at her house by the actor.

Dietrichstein was then called to the stand. He said he was an actor and playwright. He denied that he had been in Mrs. Knoop's room wearing nothing but a bath robe. He averred he had never been on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Knoop, but said later he would not admit it if he had, not even under oath.

SUITS OF CONVICTS CHANGED.

Three Uniforms for Different Grades in the Columbus, Ohio, Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Warden Coffin and the managers of the penitentiary adopted a new garb to-day. There are to be three suits worn, according to grades, and all are patterned after those used at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Prison.

The first grade prisoners will wear mixed blue and gray suits. The second outfit is of as many colors as Joseph's coat, while the third is the regulation stripes.

When the second suit was shown to the several "trusties" who are on duty in the prison offices there were many violent protests, as No. 2 is by far the most conspicuous of the three, and they do not hesitate to say that they would rather wear the worst grade suit.

The Foreign Missions Board.

TOLEDO, Oct. 8.—The American Board of Foreign Missions to-day elected officers as follows: President—The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs; Vice President—E. W. Blatchford; Prudential Committee—For three years, G. H. Whitcomb, the Rev. J. G. Vose, H. D. Hyde, J. M. W. Hall; for two years, the Rev. W. H. Davis; Recording Secretary—The Rev. R. A. Stimson; Assistant Secretary—The Rev. E. N. Packard; Treasurer—F. H. Wiggins; Auditors—Samuel Johnson, E. H. Baker, and E. R. Brown. The Rev. R. R. Meredith will preach the annual sermon.

The next meeting will be held in New-Haven, Oct. 19, 1897.

Dr. Storrs delivered an address this evening.

Used the Wrong Name.

A statement to the effect that William Temple Emmet of New-Rochelle was nominated on Oct. 7 by the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County for member of Assembly, has appeared in several New-York papers. Mr. Emmet, who is a Democrat and was formerly a Democratic member of the Constitutional Convention, desires to have it known that it is not he, but his brother, R. S. Emmet, Jr., who was nominated. R. S. Emmet, Jr., has always been a Republican. William T. Emmet is not a Republican, although he is opposing Bryan's election this year.

A Baby Burned to Death.

Two little children were left alone for a few minutes yesterday morning, while their mother, Mrs. John Clare of 7 East Third Street, went to the store. When she returned she found the younger, a baby, on fire, and though she roused the building with her screams, the child was dead by the time a doctor could be summoned. It is supposed that Charlie, the other child, five years old, was playing with matches and set his sister's cot in flames.

Indorsed Griffin and Hinrichs.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club met last night at 204 Montague Street and formally indorsed Griffin and Hinrichs and the National Democratic candidates in Kings County for Congress.

GUAYAQUIL'S GREAT FIRE

THE LOSS SAID TO BE BETWEEN $30,000,000 AND $50,000,000.

Believed to Have Been of an Incendiary Origin—A Theory that It Was Started by Enemies of President Alfaro, to Prevent the Use of the Public Buildings by His Friends—Ecuadorians Sure It Was a Political Move.

The fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on Tuesday and Wednesday, which almost entirely destroyed the city, is said to have been of incendiary origin. This is strongly favored by the fact that the fire started in the Government and municipal buildings and entirely destroyed the business portion of the city. In this part of the city were all the Government buildings, the arsenal, Custom House, banking houses, churches, and the residences of the wealthy.

Map of Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The above map shows the portion of Guayaquil, Ecuador, said to have been entirely destroyed Tuesday and Wednesday. The lines indicate the course of the fire. The numbers show the location of the prominent buildings burned:

1, the Church of La Merced; 2, the Church of La Concepcion; 3, the Church of Santo Domingo; 4, the Government Buildings; 5, the Municipal Buildings; 6, the Hospital; 7, the Custom House; 8, the College; 9, the Arsenal; 10, the block on which the banks were situated.

The present political condition of Ecuador strongly favor the incendiary theory.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro, who claims to be the President, in reality stands in the light of a dictator. He assumed the rule by force and has maintained it successfully against a very bitter faction since September, 1895. It was not until to-day that the convention for the purpose of formally electing him President was to meet in Guayaquil.

There are two theories advanced by natives of Ecuador living in this city as to who is responsible for the fire. The first one is that the enemies of Alfaro, believing if they could defer the action of the convention there would be a revulsion of feeling for Alfaro, set fire to the Government buildings. The other theory is that the fire is the work of some fanatics from Quito, the capital. It is very generally believed that Alfaro intends moving the capital from Quito to Guayaquil. Quito has always been bitterly opposed to him, and he has often been told that he could never be elected President and live in the capital. Taking his action in calling the convention for Guayaquil as the first step toward removal, some enthusiasts, it is said, determined to deprive him of the use of all Government buildings.

This is the second fire at Guayaquil within the year. The first, in February last, destroyed property to the value of over $10,000,000. The amount of damage in this one is variously estimated at between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000.

On account of the frequency of its large fires, Guayaquil had once the finest and best equipped fire department in South America. Under the control of Alfaro, it is claimed the department has degenerated into a mere political organization, and to-day is practically worthless.

MORE TALK OF REFINERIES.

**Rumor Now of a Big Sugar Plant in New-J

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marty Malone—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—My Official Wife—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Mary Pennington, Spinster—8:15.
STANDARD—Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWENTY PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1896.

MR. GRIFFIN'S PLAIN STATEMENT.

The National Democratic candidate for Governor in this State has clearer ideas on the money question than any candidate for any important office has yet announced. He is not content with condemning free silver coinage. He probes the theory of bimetallism by international agreement and finds nothing in it that is practicable and honest. Neither alone "nor in conjunction with all the Governments of the world, if such a compact were possible," he declares, will our Government ever "compel men to accept a piece of silver or anything else at a price rejected by the commercial instincts and enlightened judgment of mankind." If this be impossible, and "if the commercial value of the two metals is to be the basis" of the coinage by agreement, "what is to be gained for silver or for the circulating medium of the world"? And then he outlines the only international agreement that can do any good:

"If an international agreement is required it is one which shall secure a discontinuance forever of the making of dishonest coins, the redemption of those outstanding at par in the only basic money recognized by the chief commercial nations, and the propagation of individual and public honesty. Thus will be realized, if required, the only practical bimetallism, and added to the circulating medium of the world the millions of idle silver now lying in the vaults of nearly every Government. But better than all will be thus secured an inestimable increase of the chief medium of exchange required by trade and commerce, and always performing more than 95 per cent. of the duty required of money—faith in public and private honesty."

This will be regarded by many as a very radical statement. To those who for political reasons or because of the haziness of their own views have been nursing the idea that legislation, national or international, can confer stable value without regard to market value it will seem a hard saying. Yet it is common sense. It is based on experience. It provides for the largest safe use of silver as currency. It takes the Government out of the business of a bank of issue, with all the perils therein involved. It protects the business of the country from that blighting uncertainty that politics must bring so long as the currency is a political question. It is in exact accord with the Indianapolis platform. It is a principle more promising for the peace and prosperity of the United States than any other brought forward in this campaign.

Nor is this a small matter. Mr. GRIFFIN is a candidate for Governor of this State, but he is thereby the official leader of the National Democracy which has nominated him. That this party, with so clear-headed a leader, supporting so comprehensive and sound a principle, should have an active and vigorous organization in the State is of the highest importance. It is for no mere partisan advantage that this organization should be consolidated and strengthened by a vigorous campaign. What the country gains by that is an effective instrument for the promotion of a system of policy absolutely essential to the stability and prosperity of the Nation. This is what makes Mr. GRIFFIN'S candidacy and leadership a matter for National congratulation.

ALTGELD WILL EXPLAIN.

Having engaged the exclusive use of sixty halls in Chicago from the 10th inst. until the end of the campaign, ostensibly to serve the convenience of Bryanite speakers, but really, we suppose, to promote the inconvenience of their opponents, Gov. ALTGELD has promised that he will address a mass meeting in this city a week from next Saturday.

Those who have undertaken to defeat Mr. BRYAN could well afford to pay the Illinois Governor's traveling expenses and hire the largest hall in the city for him. We hope his engagement here will be so attractive that he will permit no influence to keep him from filling it. This "ablest expounder of free-coinage doctrines" is needed wherever there are silver men to be converted by a frank exposition of the policy of repudiation and spoliation.

He is not so diplomatic and slippery as the young orator from Nebraska. He preaches boldly the doctrine that our dollars—the dollars of the wage earner, the savings-bank depositor, the buyer of life insurance, the widow who owns a little mortgage, and the disabled pensioner—are two-hundred-cent dollars, which should have their value cut down at once by one-half, and he promises that by the free coinage of silver this reduction will be made without delay. This doctrine was proclaimed in Maine and Vermont by Mr. WILLIAMS and other Bryanites before the recent elections in those States, but in this region the silver orators have tried to keep it out of sight. ALTGELD will exhibit it before the people of New-York in all its purity.

He will also—if he repeats the substance of his Western speeches—indulge in some curious assumptions and assertions. He will say that "the London bondholders" corruptly induced the American Congress in 1873 to "wipe out half of the money" and thus to double the value of their claims. He will assume that all the farm mortgages now in existence were made before the year 1873, and say that the "benefit" of the "two-hundred-cent dollar" is enjoyed exclusively by "English money lenders." He will assert that wages have fallen with the prices of agricultural products; that the wicked New-York bankers "terrorize" the whole country, and that the prices of all farm products and property were reduced by "just one-half" immediately after the currency legislation of 1873. He will declare that savings banks are used as depositories by the rich, rather than by the poor, and that the increase of deposits indicates that capital cannot be profitably invested, although an impression prevails that the banks loan substantially all of their deposits.

All these are interesting, but they are overshadowed by his explanation that the proposed new dollar will be worth only half as much to workingmen and others as the dollar we use now. ALTGELD should be urged to make at least a dozen speeches here, and the sound-money committees should circulate full reports of them.

THE FLORIDA AND GEORGIA VOTE.

The returns from the State elections in Florida and Georgia this week are not sufficiently accurate and complete to make them the basis of any close calculation, but the result of those elections has no such bearing on the condition of popular sentiment in the States as that of the elections in Vermont and Maine. In the New-England States the National issue was the sole subject of agitation and the decisive factor in the elections. In the Southern States the money question hardly figured at all, and in Georgia it seems to have had no perceptible influence.

In Florida there is a falling off in the whole vote on account of the operation of the new election law, which was specially devised to cut down the negro vote and would be naturally expected to work in favor of the Democrats. The Republicans had a State ticket of their own for the first time in several years, and there was also a Populist ticket, while the Democrats were united. Many of the latter are for sound money, and their efforts were in part directed to the defeat of candidates for the Legislature who were favorable to the re-election of Senator CALL. His defeat is said to be assured, which indicates that the sound-money Democrats have considerable strength if they choose to exert it. It would not be surprising if it should show itself against BRYAN at the National election.

The situation in Georgia was peculiarly mixed. While the Democrats and Populists are supposed to be allied in support of BRYAN and free silver, in TOM WATSON'S State they were pitted directly against each other in State politics, and the Republicans made no nominations and were supposed to be acting with the Populists. The latter had also declared for prohibition and made a bid for the support of believers in that policy, many of whom in Georgia are Democrats. The sound-money Democrats had no choice but to support the regular party ticket or refrain from voting, and the ticket was one which most of them cheerfully supported for local reasons. Moreover, Gov. ATKINSON won the votes of many negroes and some white Republicans by his firm attitude for the suppression of lynching by dealing severely with those who indulge in it. It is easy to see therefore that the result of the Georgia election can have very little significance in the National contest one way or the other. It does not even show whether TOM WATSON or SEWALL is the heavier drag on BRYAN as a "running mate."

LORD ROSEBERY'S RETIREMENT.

Lord ROSEBERY should have retired before. Indeed, there was never any reason why he should have been the leader of the Liberal Party, excepting his personal ambition. If the story that has been so often told is true, that in his boyhood he expressed his purpose of winning the Derby and becoming Prime Minister, he might with propriety have retired from politics, if not from the turf, after he had performed those feats. Indeed, the ambitions were to some extent inconsistent, since the fact that he owned race horses, coupled with the fact that they won races, amounted to a considerable scandal among the more serious-minded and evangelical element of the Liberal Party. This element has always been the strength of the party. Mr. GLADSTONE disaffected a good part of it by so strenuously taking up the cause of home rule for Ireland.

The succession of Lord ROSEBERY to Mr. GLADSTONE has never been satisfactorily explained. He was no doubt the political legatee of the Liberal leader, so far as Mr. GLADSTONE could control the estate. But Mr. GLADSTONE'S choice was the result, not of his political judgment, but of his personal liking, which it does not appear that his successor has forfeited. But he has never for a moment been the real leader of the Liberal Party during the years that he has been its titular leader. The intellectual leadership of the Liberals may justly be claimed for Mr. JOHN MORLEY, but the practical leadership belonged as clearly to Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT when Lord ROSEBERY supplanted him as it belongs to him now, in virtue of Parliamentary experience, executive capacity, and debating ability in the arena in which debating ability counts for most—the House of Commons. Having become Prime Minister, two courses were open to Lord ROSEBERY. Mr. GLADSTONE had bequeathed him an issue in the question of home rule. He might have taken up this issue and pressed it, on the one hand, or he might, on the other, have discovered and exploited some new issue upon which there was a chance to reunite the Liberal Party into what it had been before home rule divided it. He did neither.

It seems, upon the whole, that from his own point of view Lord ROSEBERY made a mistake in calling himself a Liberal when it seems that it made so little difference to him what he should call himself. It is likely that his sincere admiration for Mr. GLADSTONE determined his course, though if it had been adopted as a matter of policy it might be assigned to his desire to operate "along the line of least resistance." Undoubtedly for an ambitious Peer there is less competition on the Liberal side, but a horse-racing Prime Minister distinctly ought to be a Tory. The Liberals were sure to grow tired of a political leader who had no politics, and the withdrawal now announced has been plain to be foreseen since, and indeed before, the elections of 1895.

OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN TURKEY.

During the past year American property has been destroyed in the cities of Harput and Marash, in the interior of Turkey, and in Constantinople. American citizens have been fired upon in Harput, Marash, and Erzrum, and an American citizen has been arrested, deported from his home to the coast, and, so far as the Turkish Government is concerned, exiled, without the form of trial and in defiance of the most positive pledges. Demands by this Government for indemnity for the property have been ignored; American Consuls have been refused their exequaturs; an American guardship was not allowed last Winter in the Bosporus, and, according to report, will again be refused admittance; Mr. KNAPP is still under arrest in Constantinople, and not a man who was guilty of outrage on an American has been even brought to trial. It is a pretty black record, and it is not surprising that loyal Americans feel indignant and are inclined to echo very heartily Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER'S vigorous words at the meeting of the American Board at Toledo last Wednesday, when he advocated the most stringent methods of dealing with the Turkish Government, even to the extent of sending an army to occupy a portion of Turkish territory if that Government should prove obdurate.

The question of the protection of Americans in Turkey is a very difficult one, but the difficulty is largely the result of misapprehension, first as to the actual power of the Turkish Government and its ability to meet its obligations, and, second, as to the right methods of dealing with it. There is no more nonsensical talk than that of some people who speak of the Turkish Government as weak. Despite all the disaffection of the present, and all the signs of hostility to the Sultan, his word is law, as it always has been. Undoubtedly the country is not fully civilized, but so far as the ability of the Government to enforce its commands is concerned, there has not been a time when it was not complete. There is also much misapprehension on the part of many as to the right method of dealing with the Turkish Government. Bluster will avail very little. Firmness is an essential, but with the firmness there must be courtesy. The iron hand must be cased in a velvet glove. Threats and bribes are often supposed to be the only, or the most, available means in dealing with the Turk. This is not true. In all Oriental countries regard for amour propre, at least in appearance, will accomplish far more than abuse or threats.

Success in dealing with the Government at Constantinople depends chiefly upon a clear perception of what should be done, inflexible firmness in pursuing the demand that it shall be done, but all conducted with perfect diplomatic tact. There is nothing to be gained by avoiding or overlooking the fact that the present situation of the Americans in Turkey and the present unsatisfactory relations between Washington and Constantinople are chiefly due to the fact that Minister TERRELL has proved a most unfortunate failure in every one of these respects. His misconception of the situation and his lack in diplomatic tact are shown by his publishing some time since a letter in which he definitely took the ground that the American missionaries had no right to stay in the country, and by his statement within a few days of his belief that he would not be able to collect the indemnity which he, under instructions from the State Department, had demanded for the property destroyed in Constantinople. His manner has so outraged the Turkish officials that they openly expressed the wish that he might not return. Repeatedly he has failed to understand the merits of certain cases, or realize the degree in which he was being deceived by the Porte.

If the Government at Washington really wishes to protect the Americans in Turkey, the first thing to be done is to recall Minister TERRELL, and put in his place some one competent to deal with the situation. So long as he remains, that situation will grow worse rather than better, and we shall have to face the question of abandoning our citizens or taking the step which Mr. WHEELER advocates. The most effective way to avoid that issue is to make a change in the Embassy at Constantinople.

WHAT MONTANA "CANNOT SAY."

There was published yesterday in The World of this city a fac simile of a warrant on the Treasury of Montana, signed by the Treasurer and Auditor, which had been sent to a firm in New-York in payment of a debt of the State, and when presented in the ordinary course of business had been returned with the Treasurer's indorsement in pencil: "Cannot say when they will be paid."

The warrant was given to a firm of architects, according to the terms of a competition for plans for a State Capitol to cost $1,000,000. The Treasurer explains that such warrants must be paid out of funds raised by the sale or lease of lands set apart for that purpose, and there is no telling when they can be sold or leased. Taking the most favorable view of it, this is a most unbusinesslike transaction. No careful and upright business man would issue a note of this sort with no funds to meet it without arranging that it should not be taken as a cash draft, but that it should be held as an interest-bearing obligation.

It seems that plans have been accepted for the new Capitol and contracts in part given out, but the Treasurer "cannot say" when the money will come in. It looks like a very loose and speculative financial operation, far too much in the spirit of the sixteen-to-one principle popular in the State. If the politicians of Montana had their way, they might hope to pay the debts thus incurred in depreciated dollars, but it would be harder than ever to say where or when they would get the money. Yet Montana is a free-silver State only in the mining regions. The farmers of the State are by no means given over to that delusion, and agriculture is quite as important as mining. When BRYAN is beaten things will be better, even for Montana; the Capitol lands will be sold or leased, and the State Government can afford to be honest.

IS ROOT BEER "INSIDIOUS"?

We remark with surprise that a delegate to the convention in Brooklyn of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is opposing "the insidious inroads of root beer into Christian families." We had always supposed that there was no objection to the drinking of root beer by anybody who liked it. But, if we are to believe this delegate, the commendation of this apparently harmless beverage is "the devil's plan to induce people to drink alcoholic drinks without knowing it." She adds that "liquor men could not themselves devise a better plan for propagating the insidious liquor habit."

The delegate in question is necessarily a woman, but she has masculine authority for her denunciation, which is apparently quoted from the works of a male reformer, by name MINSHALL. It is, we believe, true that root beer is not palatable even to those who find it drinkable at any phase until it has been allowed to ferment. This drawback it shares with other kinds of effervescent drinks. But before banishing forever all these apparently harmless fluids we ought to have some assurance that they have been known to do somebody some harm. The chief manufacturer and advertiser of root beer sets forth pictorially that it is fit for babes, and, if we mistake not, depicts an unnatural mother in the act of commending a poisoned chalice of it to the lips of her child. If it be indeed "insidious," what a horrible malefactor the man must be! It is an awful thought that people who fondly imagine themselves to be abstainers from alcoholic beverages may be administering to themselves and their offspring the insidious root beer that takes the reason prisoner and the body-and-soul-destroying pop.

As we have intimated, however, there seem to be some missing links in the chain of evidence that leads to this frightful conclusion. We have never read a harrowing account of the interior of the root-beer drinker's home. We have never even seen a colored plate representing the awful ravages wrought by root beer on the coats of the human stomach. We have never heard of a man, woman, or child who had succeeded in getting tipsy on root beer, although tramps have been driven for stimulation to eau de cologne and Worcestershire sauce. The Legislature ought really to have some evidence before basing enactments on the unsupported MINSHALL and the delegate to the W. C. T. U.

There is no doubt a certain amount of hoarding of gold going on by persons who regard rather the mischief that would follow BRYAN'S election than the chances that he will be elected. One chance in a hundred that a big and indefinite damage may come makes some people more nervous than ninety-nine chances in a hundred that a moderate and definite loss may occur. People of this temper will not recover their equanimity until BRYAN is finally beaten. It is impossible to say how many there are of them—not enough certainly to affect the gold reserve seriously, but enough to increase the anti-Bryan feeling. No one is going to help bring on a calamity the mere thought of which scares him into hiding his money when he might be getting good interest on it. A less pronounced but probably far more widespread feeling of this kind is shown by the great number of orders, contracts, leases, &c., that are being negotiated every day conditioned on BRYAN'S defeat. This also, and strongly, tells against him. No candidate for President in this country, not even BRECKINRIDGE in 1860, ever enlisted against him such tremendous forces of patriotism, honesty, and interest.

The following story, which is not new, and is based on one of the eternal verities, is respectfully commended to the attention of WILLIAM MCKINLEY: A patient in an insane asylum had rigged up a carpenter's horse with an elaborate arrangement of bags, straps, ropes, and a piece of iron to simulate a saddle, stirrups, bit, and bridle, and was astride it with an air of great enjoyment. A visitor remarked: "That is a fine horse you have there." "This is not a horse," replied the patient, "it is a hobby." "And what is the difference?" "Oh, you can get off from a horse."

It ought to happen that every laborer in this country will vote against the party and the theory which send part of our work to be done in foreign shops.—[New-York Tribune, Oct. 7.]

Every laborer ought to vote against BRYAN. But if no "part of our work" should be "done in foreign shops"—in other words, if we should import no manufactured goods whatever—how would our neighbor and the Republican Party enlarge the revenue yielded by duties on imports?

The Board of Consulting Engineers appointed by the Dock Board over a year ago to examine and report upon waterfront improvements made its report upon the North River front last Winter, but has just submitted that which relates to the East River. Its principal suggestions have an obvious merit. Among these is a proposal that the canalboats be provided for upon the North River side, that the several down-town ferry landings be concentrated in one large ferry house, that the old sailing vessel piers, which have fallen into partial disuse, be fitted for the use of tramp steamers, and that the valuable section of water front from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street be devoted to the Sound steamer traffic. This last proposal has the double advantage of relieving a section on the North River needed for ocean steamers and providing more adequately and conveniently than can now be done for the vessels which go and come through Long Island Sound and now make the long detour around the Battery to a place of landing only convenient for Jersey City.

The slight fire which occurred in the Corporation Counsel's office the other day and destroyed some valuable papers impels ex-Register LEVY to call attention once more to the long-standing disgrace of the old Hall of Records. Within this cramped and ramshackle old structure is accumulated a mass of records of real estate titles of enormous value, the destruction of which would entail loss and trouble beyond computation. They remain year after year exposed to peril, and no provision is made for a more adequate and secure housing of them, though legal authority for the construction of a new building for these and other records and the public offices to which they pertain has existed for several years. It is about time to do something on this subject.

Two or three weeks ago one of the leading Bryanite orators was talking about the "desolate" wheat fields of the United States and the rich and growing surplus supplies of India. We do not remember clearly what his argument was, but he was trying to convince an audience of agriculturists that nothing but the free coinage of silver here at the ratio of 16 to 1 would save the American wheat grower from being overwhelmed and ruined by the great and growing exports from India. The official reports showed, and he knew, we presume, that those exports were not great and had not been growing, but he was unwilling to be restrained by facts. This was two or three weeks ago, and now it appears that this country is exporting wheat to India. A shipment of about 500,000 bushels from San Francisco is soon to be made. The Indian supply is not large enough to satisfy the home demand.

It seems curious that the hackmen should have been discussing in their union the propriety of asking the Board of Aldermen to reduce the legal rate of cab fare to 25 cents a mile. No doubt the reduction would be an attraction to the public, but there is nothing that we know of to prevent any cabman from carrying passengers as cheaply as he chooses. In fact, the cabmen who thrive best are those who do not refuse any reasonable offer. The cabmen who are in distress, and ought to be, are those who always stand out for their legal fare, or more than their legal fare, and stand idle rather than make half a dollar by a quarter of an hour's work.

There seems to be a great deal of indiscretion among officers of the police considerably above the grade of patrolman. One of the victims of overzeal was the Acting Captain who had charge of the meeting at Cooper Union on Wednesday evening. A man in the audience had risen declaring that he "would like to put a question in good faith," and the speaker, Mr. HINRICHS, had assented to its being put, when the Acting Police Captain rushed in, and, in spite of the remonstrance of the speaker, who was aggrieved if anybody was, ejected the seeker after knowledge for disturbing the meeting. Of course the ejection was an outrage. Nobody but the Acting Captain was "disturbed." Really more sense might have been expected from a patrolman, and the desirableness of more sense should be seriously impressed upon an Acting Captain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Galveston (Texas) News tells a queer little story about Gov. CULBERSON'S now famous letter to BISMARCK. It seems that last July he wrote to the Prince, asking his views on the financial question. Then he placed a two-cent stamp on the envelope and dropped it into a convenient mail box. In due time the letter reached Germany, marked "collect," or the German equivalent for insufficient postage. The thrifty Prince or his servitors declined to accede to the demand for money, and the letter was returned to the sender "refused." The Governor put the letter into another envelope, put a five-cent postage stamp on that, and started it on a return trip. This time the letter reached the Prince, and he sent the reply that has had diversified translations. The man who told The News the story comments: "Mr. CULBERSON, a free-silver man, writes a letter to a German bimetallist and puts half the required amount of postage on the envelope. The letter is refused because there is not enough postage on it. Yet, in the face of this, Mr. CULBERSON and his friends expect to make a dollar out of 53 cents worth of silver, and expect the people of foreign nations to take it. See the point?"

—With the Adirondack guides business the past Summer has not been as good as in most former years, due, of course, to the general depression which has affected the Summer resort business. But these men, who are generally an industrious and intelligent class of workmen, appear to have been influenced only slightly by the free-silver agitation. One of the best-informed guides in the Raquette Lake region said that he knew very few men in his calling who intended to vote for BRYAN. Another "straw"—and a more significant one—comes from the town of Unadilla, in Otsego County, which for generations has been Democratic at all general elections. A canvass was recently made of the town and a small majority returned for MCKINLEY. Lifelong Democrats of prominence in the village are named as having decided to vote the Republican ticket.

—Speaking of the town elections in Connecticut on Monday, The New-Haven Register (sound-money Democrat) says: "The State of Connecticut is just where The Register predicted it would be, irrevocably upon the side of honest money and good morals. The abiding common sense of the people has been able to see through the free-silver craze and to recognize for what it stands. There were many, too, where the opportunity was given, who voted the Democratic gold ticket. In the town of Stamford there were three hundred-odd votes cast. If this proportion is kept up throughout the State in November, the National Democratic vote will show a larger beginning to the movement than even its most enthusiastic friends predicted."

—The control over the spoils heretofore in the hands of the Mayor of Chicago has been much curtailed by the decision of Corporation Counsel EARLE, who has said that all departments not directly subordinate to the City Council and to the Mayor are under civil service rules, and their heads must be selected from among eligibles furnished by the Civil Service Commissioners. This opinion places the heads of about fourteen bureaus under the civil service rules, including the Street and Water Bureaus, the Special Assessment Office, the Meter Department, Sewer Office, and Plumbing Department.

—The Watertown Times, which is one of the best of the daily newspapers published in what may be styled for convenience the minor cities of New-York, has given a new illustration of its enterprise by the publication of a special edition, containing a review of the history of its city, its manufacturing advantages and achievements, and its mercantile establishments, including, of course, The Times's own facilities for the successful transaction of its business. There are also many portraits of leading citizens and views of the City of Watertown.

—The Columbia (S. C.) State is after Senator TILLMAN with its own little pitchfork, and is using it energetically. It alleges that no such letter as that claimed by him to come from thirty-five leading "reformers" in all sections of South Carolina, and appealing to him to go to the rescue in the Senatorial contest between Gov. EVANS and Judge EARLE, after he had promised to keep his hands off, was ever written, unless by himself or his amanuensis, and that the majority, if not all, of the reformers never heard of such letter until after it was published by TILLMAN.

—The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal (free-silver Dem.) essays to enumerate "a few of the classes" that so excite its ire. They are the Federal pensioners, the ministers of the Gospel, the capitalists, the bankers, the salaried men, the rich, the brokers, and the protected manufacturers. Salaried men and pensioners in particular are as likely to be wage earners as any to whom The Commercial-Appeal caters, and it is difficult to see how the list, as a whole, includes any enemies of "the toiling masses." The Commercial-Appeal is talking rubbish.

—Southern papers, supporters of Bryan, are making it unpleasant for TOM WATSON. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, The Nashville (Tenn.) American, and The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal call upon him to retire. The American says it is hard to understand the game he is playing; The Chronicle says his candidacy is a menace and a stumbling block, and The Commercial-Appeal says that it is very largely in the interest of MCKINLEY, and there is absolutely no justification for the Georgia marplot's remaining in the race.

—The Wheeling (West Va.) Register looks upon worthy immigrants with favoring eyes, and says: "We have no sympathy with any proposition looking to the exclusion of immigrants who would be helpful factors in building up States. But it is evident to all who know anything of the subject that the character of European immigration to the United States has undergone a great change in recent years. We are getting much material that we do not want and cannot afford to take."

—The Indianapolis Sentinel gives this assurance: "Mr. Bryan does not oppose wealth per se. His denunciations are directed against it when it corrupts politics, legislation, and our public men."

PERSONAL.

—Alais, a town in the centre of the mulberry and silkworm district of France, has been commemorating by a series of fêtes the services rendered by PASTEUR to sericulture. The silk industry now covers an enormous area, and its extension is owing to the studies conducted by PASTEUR at Alais in 1865 and the following years into the diseases of silkworms and the method of eliminating them. The system which PASTEUR then discovered has now been adopted in Bengal and Kashmir, and is about to be introduced in Cyprus. The fêtes lasted four days. Statues of PASTEUR, FLORIAN, and the Abbé DE SAUVAGE were unveiled.

—Now the story is told as explaining how BISMARCK chose Dr. SCHWENINGER for his personal physician. It runs thus: At their first interview the Prince lost his temper and growled: "Don't ask so many questions"; to which SCHWENINGER replied: "What you need is a horse doctor; he asks no questions." Whereupon BISMARCK scowled, and presently tugged at the bell. The doctor was in doubt as to whether he was not to be shown out into the street. But the command was: "Fetch the doctor's things from the station."

—London Figaro "hears" that "during his stay in Homburg the Prince of WALES suffered much annoyance from being mobbed in the streets by ill-mannered, overcurious women, chiefly Americans. One Chicago lady was heard to remark to her lord, 'Now, HOWARD, I shall just die if I don't see the man before he leaves.' On one occasion the Prince was obliged to take refuge in a shop from the embarrassing attentions of a crowd of well-dressed females. Six young Yankee girls immediately hired a carriage and drew up in front of the shop and waited for him!"

—Col. NAT WARD FITZGERALD, Populist candidate for Governor of West Virginia, is a believer in phrenology, and claims to be able from his knowledge of the science to discover the dispositions of the mountaineers of the State. He says that while their "inhabitiveness" indicates a disposition to change their minds slowly, their "perceptives" enable them to solve knotty questions for themselves and come to correct conclusions. All they need is to have the facts presented to them.

—In the opinion of some who have come in contact with the Czar it is neither knife nor bomb nor bullet that will send him to his account. He will be killed by sheer fright. A weakling from the day of his birth, he never had any nerves worth speaking of, and those he did have are now gone. The Autocrat of All the Russias is as timid as a hare and more tearful than a woman.

—JOSHUA LEVERING, the Prohibition candidate for President, denies emphatically that he told a reporter in Rochester that he is not a total abstainer. He says he has been one all his life, and has noted with amazement the assertion that he had ever intimated to any one the contrary.

—Queen NATALIE of Servia recently lost a valuable diamond out of a bracelet, and now that it has been recovered, she has ordered that it shall be raffled for the benefit of a Biarritz charity. There is a suggestion in this for the ladies of the stage.

Has Gold Appreciated?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In Judge Gaynor's letter, so well answered in your editorial this morning, he assumes that gold has risen in value since 1873, an assumption entirely unwarranted by the facts. Value in commodities being the result of labor judiciously employed, labor must be the ultimate measure of true value. If gold commanded to-day more labor than in 1873, it must have appreciated, but, in fact, it commands very much less.

Wages are higher now in almost every branch of industry, from the simple labor of the repair gang on a railroad, which has advanced about 15 per cent., to the higher grades of labor employed in manufacturing, where the advance has been greater.

Why is it, then, that the purchasing power of gold in the general market has so much increased? It is because with the aid of machinery less labor is required to produce the cheapened commodities. In purchasing such articles, we purchase the labor needed to produce them, plus interest on cost of machinery, and wear and tear of the same. A close calculation will show that, owing to the enormously increased product from a given amount of labor, in manufacturing, gold does not command in that form, even at the reduced prices of commodities, so much labor as it did under the old system, when higher prices ruled. There has not been any general decline in the value of real estate in New-York or other large business cities, such as would be sure to result from a rising standard of value, and no decline in prices where the old ratio of labor to the product continues.

It is clear from the foregoing that gold has really depreciated in purchasing power during the last twenty-five years, to the extent of its lessened power to purchase labor, that is from 10 to 15 per cent. The causes of this depreciation are, first, greatly increased supply, and, second, obedience to the law that no product can long be maintained at a price above the cost of the labor necessary to reproduce and deliver it when it is required. Respectfully yours, JAMES S. WELLS.

52 Broadway.

Bryan Would Settle It.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have been reading Judge Gaynor's letter on silver, in which he says: "And it should be borne in mind that the question is one which cannot be decided by the people, or by the President they elect, but only by the Congress, enlightened, it is to be hoped, by the Nation's best thought."

Is the Judge right in this? Could not Mr. Bryan, assuming him to have been elected President of the United States, give a direction on the afternoon of the day of his inauguration to the Secretary of the Treasury to begin to redeem bonds and greenbacks in silver, as well as in gold? If he could, would not that be a settlement of the question, and an unsettlement of all financial and commercial affairs?

Yours very truly, W. J. K. K.

New-York, Oct. 6.

Not only could Mr. Bryan, were he elected, do this, but Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, the only Democrat of importance who has taken the stump for Bryan, declares that he is expected to do it. At Brooklyn Sept. 23 Blackburn, who was introduced by Bryan in person, said:

"When Bryan takes the oath of office on the 4th of March next at high noon, I hope and trust and fondly believe that before the sun goes down on that day he will call Congress to meet on the following day, March 5, to enact legislation to put on the statute books a law which will provide for the free coinage of silver. If he does not do that, when some one comes to the Treasury with paper and demands redemption, he may say: 'Back up your cart or your dray and I'll load you down with silver.'"—Editor NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LEADERLESS LIBERALS

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF LORD ROSEBERY'S RESIGNATION.

The Political Clubs of London Were Not Expecting It—The Resignation the One Topic of Discussion in the City—Most of the Newspapers Indorse Rosebery's Proceeding—Sir William Harcourt Will Probably Succeed Him.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In the political clubs it was not expected that Lord Rosebery would resign the leadership of his party at present, despite the agitation against him. The advanced Liberals desire a more progressive and aggressive policy, though a large section of the party approves Lord Rosebery's coolness in a time of feverish excitement. Many Liberal members of the House of Commons wired to the offices of the Liberal Party in Westminster to-day, asking for information in regard to Lord Rosebery's withdrawal, and received the reply that the ex-Premier's letter of resignation was wholly unexpected, not even Mr. Ellis, the Liberal whip, to whom his letter of resignation was addressed, having had a hint that it was impending.

The resignation of Lord Rosebery is the sole topic of discussion in the Reform and National Liberal Clubs, where it is assumed that Sir William Harcourt will succeed to the party leadership, though many of the rank and file say that that will not solve the situation. These persons predict that within a few years the progressive opinion of the country will compel the present Liberal leaders to go with their hats in their hands to Mr. Chamberlain and accept his leadership upon his own terms.

The Star, commenting on the resignation of Lord Rosebery from the leadership of the Liberal Party, says: "Lord Rosebery has resigned and Sir William Harcourt reigns in his stead. The Liberal Party will never again be led by a Peer. Mr. Gladstone chose Lord Rosebery as his successor to the leadership, and it is Mr. Gladstone who has unwittingly deposed him."

Mr. T. P O'Connor, M. P., says in his paper, The Sun: "Lord Rosebery never had a fair chance. Whenever he indicated a policy it was immediately thrown over by his supposed colleagues. Nevertheless, everybody knows that Mr. Gladstone stood outside of the painful intrigues, odious bickerings, and miserable personalities which have defaced and wrecked the Liberal Party since his retirement.

The Evening News says: "Lord Rosebery has played the man. He declines to lead a party in the ragg and bobtail of which he was always barking at his heels. Sheer ignorance has betrayed the Radical rump into the bog in which it is at present wallowing."

The Echo says: "Lord Rosebery throughout has taken a common-sense view of the Eastern and Western situation, while the other Liberal leaders have taken narrower and more emotional views. Lord Rosebery's resignation will strengthen Lord Salisbury."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "Lord Rosebery daily gave striking proof that his views of the foreign policy differed from those of his party. His retirement is not a surprise. It is his arrival on the road toward which he has long been traveling."

The St. James's Gazette says that the leadership of Lord Rosebery was a more signal failure than was ever made by any man of equal opportunities and equal promise.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the anti-Rosebery agitators have severed the last link that connected them with sobriety and sanity.

The Dublin Independent says: "If Sir William Harcourt shall be Lord Rosebery's successor, the last condition of affairs will be worse than the first."

Sir William Harcourt, who will probably succeed Lord Rosebery as the leader of the Liberal Party, is suffering from an attack of catarrhal cold.

TO SEND WHEAT TO INDIA.

Vessels Loading in San Francisco with California Grain.

Members of the grain trade in the Produce Exchange were greatly interested yesterday in the contents of two cablegrams from Liverpool announcing that arrangements had been made there for the shipment of California wheat to Calcutta.

Two vessels are now loading in the port of San Francisco, and they are expected to sail within a few days. According to the recollections of the older members of the Produce Exchange, this is the first shipment of American wheat to India on record.

The wheat crop in the northeastern part of India, in the region back of Calcutta, has been unprecedentedly short this year. The yield has proved to be insufficient for home consumption, consequently there must be some importations of foreign wheat. In the Bombay region the wheat growers have done much better. At that point, it is said, there is some surplus for export.

THE BATTLE OF CEJA DEL NEGRO.

Gen. Bernal Says It Was the Fiercest Ever Fought in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Gen. Bernal, whose troops were recently in battle with Maceo's forces, has arrived here. He is ill. He gives further details of the engagement at Ceja del Negro. After the rebels were dislodged from their first position, the troops encamped on their ground. Later the rebels, 2,000 strong, tried to surround the troops. A desperate fight ensued, a fight which Gen. Bernal states was fiercer than ever before occurred in a Cuban war. The rebels were finally repulsed. They retreated in the direction of the Great Hills. Besides the officers previously reported killed, a Lieutenant Colonel lost his life in this engagement.

The steamer Guanicaunico, which arrived here to-day, brought 175 sick soldiers from the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Casimiro Piedrahito will be shot to-morrow morning at the Cabana Fortress for the crime of rebellion.

Alleged Attempts to Kill Weyler.

A report was published yesterday that two attempts had been made recently to assassinate Gen. Weyler in Havana. The first attempt was alleged to have been made Sept. 20, when, it is said, an ignorant girl took to the General a cup of chocolate that he had ordered. A dynamite bomb had been put into the cup, and the chocolate was poured over it. The girl, as she had been directed, let the cup fall just as she was handing it to him, but the bomb failed to explode. The second alleged attempt was two days later, when a dynamite bomb was placed in Gen. Weyler's mattress, and two fine wires connected it with a battery. In undressing his foot got entangled in the wire, and that led to the discovery of the bomb. These reports are disbelieved by Cubans here, as if any attempts to assassinate Gen. Weyler had been made, he would have at once cabled to Madrid.

Most of the Crew Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Hull says that the Swedish steamer Alexander and the British steamer Emden of the Goole Steamship Company came into collision in the Humber this morning, the former sinking. The Captain, two seamen, and the pilot of the Alexander were saved, but the remainder of the crew, some ten in number, were drowned. The Emden proceeded for Goole.

Major Lothair's Broken Promise.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—The Chronique publishes a report of an action brought by Mme. Van Hecke, a widow, on behalaf of her daughter, who is under age, claiming 50,000 francs damages for breach of promise from Major Lothair, commanding the Belgian troops in the Congo country, who has twice been tried and acquitted of the charge of murder in having hanged the English trader Stokes for selling arms and ammunition to the natives. The case came before the tribunal yesterday. Mme. Van Hecke alleges that Major Lothair was engaged to marry her daughter, but broke off the match abruptly and without cause in consequence of which unmerited affront her daughter has been seriously prejudiced.

Howard Gould Defended.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Yachtsman, in a long editorial on the subject of Mr. Howard Gould's protest against the action of the committee of the Yacht Racing Association in boarding and examining the yacht Niagara without Mr. Gould's knowledge, contends that Mr. Gould is certainly justified in claiming that the Council of the Yacht Racing Association should explain its conduct. The paper criticises the Council for its action in the matter.

The London Exchange Quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Stock Exchange market to-day was quiet, with an irregular tendency. American railroad stocks were flat. There was a fall in Spanish securities, which was ascribed to a reported hitch in the contracting of the new Spanish loan.

A Whaleboat and Seven Men Lost.

DUNDEE, Oct. 8.—News has reached here of the loss off the west coast of Greenland of a whaleboat and seven men belonging to a Scotch whaler.

A STATE IN A BAD FIX.

Dispensary Commissioner Mixson of South Carolina Resigns.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.—To-day there was another and entirely unexpected development in the South Carolina dispensary situation. When it was discovered some time ago that Liquor Commissioner F. M. Mixson's sons had received commissions on the sale of liquors to the State Dispensary Mixson offered to resign, but later refused to do so, and it was ascertained that he could only be removed by impeachment, as he was elected by the Legislature.

An investigation was ordered by the State Board of Control, but fixed no blame directly upon him. It was proved that his sons had received considerable sums from liquor companies as commissions, or brokerage.

The consensus of public opinion was that Commissioner Mixson received a share of this, but there was not a scintilla of proof. The investgation adjourned to meet again yesterday, but though two men had been sent on to Cincinnati to investigate there were no new developments.

To-day Commissioner Mixson handed in his resignation, to take effect Saturday, and now it develops that no one has authority to fill his place, and that it will either be necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature to elect his successor or to close the doors of the dispensary.

The situation is an extremely embarrassing one for the State authorities, while it does not by any means clear Mixson. He had advised with his attorney beforehand and was aware of the situation in which he would leave the State.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

REGRETS FOR BISHOP KEANE.

High Praise Bestowed upon the Prelate at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Carroll Institute Hall was crowded to the doors to-night with an audience that came to listen to speeches expressive of the regret of this community in the departure of Bishop John J. Keane, late Rector of the Catholic University of America. The meeting was non-sectarian.

Associate Justice Morris of the Supreme Court of the District, a leading Catholic, presided. About him were seated a number of the Catholic clergy of the city; also the Rev. Dr. Rankin, President of Howard University; the Rev. Dr. Whitman, President of Columbia College; Prof. Gallaudet of the Government Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb; Gen. T. M. Vincent, United States Army; Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army; Pension Commissioner Murphy, Commissioner Truesdell of the District, President Maurice of Rockhill College, and others.

Addresses eulogistic of Bishop Keane were made by the Rev. Father Richards, President of Georgetown College; the Rev. Dr. Rankin, who spoke of Bishop Keane's broad Americanism and patriotism; Gen. Greely, who spoke of his high scientific attainments, and deplored his departure as a loss to the scientific circles of the National capital; Commissioner Truesdell, who spoke of his interest in the material prosperity of the city and his enlightened citizenship; and by several others, all testifying to the abilities and worth of the distinguished prelate.

The resolutions adopted testify to the universal esteem and regard for Bishop Keane held by the citizens of this district; express profound regret at his termination with the university, and are otherwise warmly eulogistic. The series of addresses on the occasion was closed by Dr. Stafford, who was unstinted in his praise of the retired Bishop.

STEAMER THOUGHT TO BE LOST.

Last Seen of Her She Was Sinking in Lake Erie.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 8.—There are grave apprehensions here that the steamer Sanalac of Bay City was lost in the gale which prevailed on Lake Erie Tuesday and Wednesday. The Sanalac left Buffalo with the barge Oneonta in tow Monday night for Midland, Ontario. The gale increased in energy, and the steamer and her barge, being light, were terribly tossed.

Wednesday afternoon, when about fifteen miles west of Erie, Capt. Hanna of the Sanalac blew signals to Capt. Shean of the barge that he was going to cast off his (Shean's) lines. Capt. Shean wanted him to run for Erie. Hanna replied that he was sinking, and then Shean observed that the crew of the Sanalac were putting pails into the lifeboats, preparatory to abandoning her. The Sanalac was headed for Conneaut, Ohio. The air was so full of snow that the steamer was soon lost from sight. The Oneonta drifted about, and finally saved herself from going on to the beach by getting a hold with her anchors.

There were no tidings of the Sanalac or of her crew of twelve men.

To Prevent Paupers Voting.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board received a letter from Secretary J. W. Pryor of the City Club, calling his attention to Section 3 of Article 11 of the State Constitution. The paragraph says:

"No person shall be deemed to have gained a residence or lost a residence while kept at any almshouse or asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity, nor while confined in any public prison."

The letter concludes by saying that it ought not to be difficult for the police to prevent such fraudulent use of those votes as had been common in the past. It was turned over for consideration to Chief Conlin.

Strike of Stablemen.

A sympathetic strike of thirty men employed by John F. Camann, keeper of the Winthrop Stables, was inaugurated Wednesday because "Teddy" Hansom was not allowed to clip a horse with a common clipper. The men belonged to the Carmen's and Stablemen's Union. Mr. Camann endeavored to secure other men, but was unsuccessful. Yesterday a walking delegate said the men would return to work at an advance of $2 per week. He was given a day to decide in, and in the meantime the men went back to work.

THE CZAR AT VERSAILLES

ENTERTAINED ELEGANTLY BY PRESIDENT FAURE.

Received with Enthusiasm by a Great Crowd of Citizens—The Imperial Guests Show Themselves on a Balcony of the Palace—Coquelin and Bernhardt Appear Before Them—Russian Decorations for French Statesmen.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The weather to-day was bright, mild, and altogether Spring-like. The Czar and Czarina drove to the Louvre at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and remained an hour, examining the pictures and sculpture. Their Majesties were accompanied by President Faure. The route of the imperial visitors through the streets was less thronged with people than was the case yesterday and the day before, public curiosity having become pretty well satisfied, but still large numbers gathered along the line, and these were quite as enthusiastic as the crowds of the previous days. The Czar looked much better than he did yesterday, having recovered from his fatigue and regained his normal health.

The Czar and Czarina this afternoon visited the Sèvres porcelain factory and the museum, and were greatly interested in what they saw. Their Majesties later went to Versailles, where they arrived at 4:45 P. M., and were received with great enthusiasm.

At 6 o'clock this evening the Czar and Czarina and President Faure appeared on a balcony of the Palace of Versailles facing the Tapis Vert, which is a long lawn, where they remained for several minutes, their Majesties repeatedly bowing in response to the cheers of the thousands who had been invited to be present. The dresses of the ladies were remarkable for their elegance, and they were thrown into strong relief by the foliage back of them. The scene was altogether a noteworthy one.

A brilliant reception was held in the palace, followed by a banquet, after which the imperial party attended a theatrical performance. Among the eminent players were M. Coquelin and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. The entertainment of the Czar at Versailles concluded with a grand display of fireworks and a beautiful illumination of the palace and grounds.

The imperial party left Paris at 11 o'clock to-night for Chalons, where a grand military review will be held.

The Czar has ordered a gold wreath that will be placed on the tomb of President Sadi Carnot. He has also given the sum of 100,000 francs for the relief of the poor of Paris.

His Majesty has conferred the decoration of the White Eagle upon M. Barthou, Minister of the Interior; M. Tarrel, Minister of Public Works; M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies; M. Boucher, Minister of Commerce, and M. Cochery, Minister of Finance. Gen. Billot, Minister of War, has received the decoration of St. Alexander Newski. Numerous other French officials have also received decorations.

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED IN PARIS.

An Explosion in the Place de la Concorde Wednesday Night.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Globe publishes a news agency dispatch from Paris, which says that a man named Gasket loitered in the Place de la Concorde at midnight last night, after the Czar and Czarina had crossed the piazza and passed on toward the Embassy. Shortly afterward, an explosion, with a report like a fog signal, took place by the side of the statue of the City of Lyons, and flying nails, pieces of tubing, &c., inflicted some damage upon the statue. The Paris police say they know nothing about this, and ridicule the idea of there having been an explosion.

Le Journal de Paris says that another explosion occurred in the Rue St. Florentine, injuring one man. Another man was arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion.

The Gaulois says that a number of Anarchists have been arrested in Paris.

PLATT REPUBLICANS WON.

Several Contests in the Westchester County Convention.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Republican County Convention was held here to-day. Contesting delegates came from the towns of Harrison, Rye, and White Plains. The Rye delegates finally withdrew their contest and settled their difference among themselves. The Harrison delegation headed by George T. Burling was declared regular. Both delegations were admitted from White Plains, with one-half vote for each man.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin was elected temporary Chairman over J. B. See, by a vote of 101 to 100. The election of Gen. McAlpin was a victory for the Platt-Burns-Fairchild faction of the party, as against the Robertson wing.

The following names were offered for the nomination for County Treasurer: Francis M. Carpenter of New-Castle, Gideon W. Davenport of New-Rochelle, Samuel C. Miller of White Plains, Charles F. Hurlbert of Yonkers, Edward B. Long of White Plains, and Joshua G. Many of Ossining. Mr. Carpenter was nominated on the first official ballot.

Dr. Charles A. Miles of Yonkers and Dr. A. T. Banning of Mount Vernon, the present Coroners, were renominated.

The following County Committee was appointed: Bedford, William H. Robertson; Cortland, contested; East Chester, Edmund Reilly, Greensburgh, Frank Maillard; Harrison, George T. Burling; Lewisboro, James F. Lawrence; Mamaroneck, William A. Boyd; Mount Pleasant, Henry Fielden; Mount Vernon, D. O. Williams; New-Castle, Francis N. Carpenter; New-Rochelle, Charles H. Young; North Castle, John Hopkins; North Salem, Henry W. Norton; Ossining, Edmund A. McAlpin; Pelham, J. A. Secor, Jr.; Poundridge, George I. Ruscle; Rye, W. L. Ward; Scarsdale, Bradford Rhodes; Somers, J. P. Teed; White Plains, Samuel C. Miller and James Young; Yonkers, J. M. Hunt; Yorktown, Theodore Tompkins.

Tired of Being Housekeeper.

The Jersey City police were asked last night to look for Florence Fowler, fifteen years old, of 95 Forrest Street, that city, who left home Wednesday at noon. Her father, Charles Fowler, who is employed in Controller Fitch's office in New-York, is a widower. He has three young sons. His daughter kept house for them. When she went away she kissed her brothers and said they would not see her again. Mr. Fowler found a letter in her room saying she was tired of keeping house without pay and was going to a place where she would get good wages.

Mother and Babe Knocked Down.

Mrs. Lillian Armitage, thirty years old, of 564 Mott Avenue, was crossing University Place, on the south side of Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon with her baby in her arms, when she was knocked down by a horse and cab driven by George White. When White saw the woman he pulled up his horse, but the shaft of the cab struck her a glancing blow on the side, knocking her down. Neither she nor the child was seriously hurt. White was arrested.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol Sept. 21, Swansea 22d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Jamison—Suydam.

Miss Margaret Simeanina Suydam of Roseville, N. J., and Mr. Daniel Jamison of Philadelphia were married at 5 o'clock yesterday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Suydam, parents of the bride, 177 Roseville Street, Roseville, by the Rev. Mr. Stephen H. Granberry of St. Barnabas's Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Van Horne. The ushers were John McLouchlin and Henry Suydam. Miss Suydam was the maid of honor.

The bride wore a gray traveling dress, and the maid of honor a gown of white brocaded satin. The parlor in which the ceremony was performed was suitably decorated with cut flowers, ferns, and palms. An informal reception was held after the ceremony.

Among the guests present during the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Meyer, Mrs. J. V. N. Suydam, Mr. William M. Rhoads, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brendon, Mrs. Newell of Montclair, Mrs. Willis, Miss Willis, Mr. C. S. Baker, the Misses Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fullerton, Miss Castor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jamison, Miss Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mather, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLauchlin and the Misses McLauchlin, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Overman, Mr. C. A. Robinson, Mrs. Anna Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bromley, Mr. Robert Sudcliffe, Mr. George Elliott Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brewster, Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Miss V. Bramhall, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Coursan, Mrs. D. K. Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis.

Mr. Horatio Dorr, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Eunson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dorr, Mr. and Mrs. H. Elger, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dill, Mr. and Mrs. Fairlie, Mrs. Sarah Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. Graston, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Granberry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hildebrand, Mrs. Mary Hill, Mrs. Bell Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mather, Mr. R. Mather, Capt. and Mrs. J. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Minster, Mrs. W. F. Miller, Mr. E. A. Parson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pryor, Mr. J. Penrose, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. J. J. Rice.

The bridegroom is a young drygoods merchant. Mr. Suydam, the father of the bride, is a real estate broker of Orange, and Mr. Suydam comes from the McRorie family of North Carolina. Mrs. Jamison is connected, through her father, with the Van Rensselaer, Stuyvesant, and other old Knickerbocker families of New-York.

Bullock—Rodenbough.

Miss Nina Rodenbough, only daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, and Dr. Earle Sprague Bullock were married at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Jacob Shipman at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street. The bride was dressed in a simple white silk gown, and wore a veil of tulle. Miss Frances Josephine Rodenbough of Easton, Penn., a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. She wore a green silk dress and a black and white pelisse hat. The best man was Dr. James H. Burtonshaw. The ushers were John H. Hutaff, David A. McKinley, Dr. E. Chamberlin, and Dr. Charles J. Mooney. After the ceremony was over the bridal party and guests drove to the Waldorf, where a wedding breakfast was served in the state apartments. Among the guests seated were Miss Montgomery of Ellenville, N. Y., daughter of the late Rear Admiral Montgomery; Miss Foster of Jamaica Plains, aunt of the bride; Miss McCullagh, Miss Mary Ward, Mrs. Henry Wallen, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dean, Miss Marie Seitz of Easton, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Hopson of Detroit, Charles Russell Rodenbough, Albert C. Rodenbough, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Rodenbough. Immediately after the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Bullock left for their honeymoon. On their return they will reside at 170 West Eighty-fifth Street.

This wedding was of general interest in army and navy circles. The bride's father is a veteran of the Second Regular Cavalry, and the bride on her maternal side is the granddaughter of the late Past Midshipman James Foster of the United States Navy. She is also a great-granddaughter of Rear Admiral John Berrian Montgomery, who planted the first United States flag in California after its annexation, in 1847. Her father, Gen. Rodenbough, formerly was in charge of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. He is now Chief of the Bureau of Elections, this city. The bridegroom was formerly a resident of Detroit, where his family is one of the oldest. Although a young man, he is a member of the staff of the Astor Cancer Hospital and associate editor of The Polytechnic Journal.

Weeks—Suydam.

Miss Fredericka Davis Suydam and Mr. Edward Augustus Weeks were married yesterday noon in St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the rector. The bride was attired in white satin en train, with a veil of tulle and diamonds. The maid of honor, Miss Estelle Suydam, youngest sister of the bride, wore a white satin gown, with the new moderate sleeves, and some very handsome jewelry. The maids of honor were attired, three in straw-colored brocade satin, draped with tulle, and three in lilac brocade satin. They wore picture hats, with long, nodding black plumes to match their costumes. The bride's party carried Bride roses. A large reception was held afterward at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Suydam, 400 South Broad Street. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Daniel Jamison, who was married at 5 o'clock at Roseville, many of the guests being present at both weddings. Mr. Weeks is the son of Edward P. Weeks of Elizabeth, N. J. He is a lawyer.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

COMMISSIONERS HELD LIABLE.

Contractors Look to Westchester County Officials for Their Pay.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A jury in the Supreme Court, Justice Dykman presiding, this afternoon decided that Mayor John J. Peene of Yonkers, James J. Treanor of Hastings, and John Besson of Dobbs Ferry, Commissioners for the Warburton Avenue improvement, from Yonkers to Hastings, in the town of Greenburgh, are individually liable and must pay the sum of $16,817.96 to Pennell & O'Hern, the contractors, for the work.

The suit was in return to an alternative writ of mandamus issued by Justice Dykman to the Commissioners January 15 last, which commanded them to pay to Joseph S. Pennell and Thomas O'Hern the amount due under the terms of the contract made between them for the laying out and continuing of Warburton Avenue through a portion of the Town of Greenburgh and constructing the road and necessary bridges therein.

Bank Statement Called For.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Controller Eckels to-day issued a call for the report of the condition of the National banks at the close of business on Tuesday, Oct. 6.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The family of Ellery Anderson is in town and established in its new house, 11 West Thirty-eighth Street, where it expects to entertain extensively during the coming Winter.

—Mrs. J. Rhinelander Dillon and family of 132 West Eighty-sixth Street have returned from their cottage at Elberon.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Gray have closed their country house at Lawrence Park, and are at the Majestic for the Winter.

—The engagement of Miss Ernestine Lambert, daughter of Henry Lambert, to Maximilian Calm is announced.

AMERICAN TURKISH POLICY

THIS NATION WILL NOT USE FORCE TO SECURE ITS DEMANDS.

One Warship Showing Hostility to the Porte Might Cause the Death of Every American Missionary—No American Lives Have Yet Been Sacrificed in Turkey, Though Some Property Has Been Destroyed, for Which Settlements Are Pending.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Neither the Department of State nor the Navy Department could be induced to-day to make any reply to the demand made at Toledo by Everett P. Wheeler of New-York, in his speech before the American Board of Foreign Missions, that the United States Government support its demands upon the Turkish Government by "an adequqate armed force." This is not the first time that Mr. Wheeler has pressed these views and plans upon the attention of the Government. The Administration has not approved of them, and it is not at all probable that they will be acted upon now. To make a "demonstration in force" against Turkey would be a very serious undertaking, and to the officers of the Administration it has seemed to be more complex and difficult than it appears to be to Mr. Wheeler.

There are in Turkey some 200 American missionaries, scattered in groups in different parts of the empire, a few at Smyrna, one or two at other points on the coast, and others in the mountains. The property of some of these missionaries has been injured, and demands are pending settlement for the damages inflicted upon the property. Not a life has been lost of all the American missionary force. This is regarded as an indication that great care has been exercised to avoid the gravest cause for American interference.

The United States Government has felt that its sole duty is to protect the lives and property of American citizens. It has not assumed that it has any right to undertake to settle domestic difficulties, however much it may be convinced that the outrages perpetrated by the Turks were atrocious and inexcusable.

The Administration could not, with any expectation of obtaining by force full satisfaction for those who sympathize with the victims of Turkish brutality, venture to send ships to one or two ports with instructions to hold the ports and threaten punishment in the event of Turkish refusal to grant our demands. To make demands for the payment of damages might, in the case of bloodshed as the result of our menaces and Turkish refusal to pay, be followed by the killing of every missionary in the distant mountain country.

Information has been received from Constantinople to the effect that if there was any such intervention and consequent loss of Turkish life there probably would be speedy and wholesale reprisals by the Turks, and possibly the extinction of the missionaries in Turkey, in spite of any intervention by the authorities. To send one ship to Smyrna with instructions to compel reparation would mean, if it meant anything, that the whole naval fleet would be in readiness to support the first ship.

The bombardment of Smyrna would call the Turks to arms. That would have to be assumed beforehand, and the fleet at Smyrna would have to be backed up by troops. Plevna was won by Russia, but the army of the Czar numbered 350,000 men, and there were 500,000 troops engaged on both sides in the attempt to settle the controversy. If the United States Government determines to exact reparation for damages to American property by force, it must count upon the killing of every missionary left in Turkey, and upon the necessity of landing a large army, if the Turks are to be overcome on shore.

To land a guard of marines from half a dozen battleships to march to Erzeroum over the mountain roads would be preposterous and criminal. The Administration has not adopted the responsibility that Mr. Wheeler says attaches to it of assuming for the missionaries the right to carry on their work in the midst of internal disturbances. No attempt has been made to determine whether the Turks or the Armenians are guilty of provoking the outbreak that has been followed by so many murders. But in order to be able to protect Americans more conveniently, the missionaries have been urged to seek the ships of the United States in order to obtain that protection to which they are justly entitled and which is impossible to extend over miles of intervening mountains or plains. This Government is not yet convinced that National honor, American property interests in Turkey, or the cause of humanity would be advanced by the sacrifice of thousands of lives of American troops sent to Turkey to compel payment for losses of missionary property by mob violence.

Mr. Wheeler's propositions look to people about the State and Navy Departments like an admitted "bluff." He does not think that we would be called upon to make good our threats to fight; but State Department people say we increase the improbability of a submission without fight by proposing a "demonstration in force" that is to have no force behind it, and no excuse for using adequate force.

A CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

The American Board of Missions on the Turkish Question.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The American Board of Foreign Missions, at its meeting this forenoon, adopted lengthy resolutions touching the Armenian question. The resolutions say in part:

"Resolved, That we urge respectfully the President of the United States of America to insist upon the issue by the Turkish Government of the proper exequatur, that our Consuls may securely occupy, under the flag of our country the post which our Government assigns to them, and in the interest of justice and in accordance with treaty rights, administer with authority the duties of their office.

"Resolved, further, That we urge the President of the United States of America to demand of the Turkish authorities at once and peremptorily indemnity for the wrongs inflicted on Americans, reimbursement for the destruction of their property, and the punishment of those persons who have been guilty of these crimes. We believe that the adoption of such an American policy will receive the loyal support of the American people."

The board appointed a committee consisting of President J. B. Angell of Michigan University, the Rev. W. S. Dodd, and the Hon. G. G. Haile, to present the resolutions to President Cleveland.

France, Russia, and England to Act.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—It is announced here that France, Russia, and Great Britain have arrived at an entente in regard to Turkey, and it is expected that these powers will immediately dispatch to the Porte a vigorous note, demanding the adoption of reforms which will secure the safety of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—3:50 A. M.—58 Broome Street; Warren estate; damage slight.

—9:50 A. M.—7 East Third Street; Philip Oaner; damage, $25.

—9:55 A. M.—339 East Fiftieth Street; Hugh P. Collins; damage, $50.

—11:20 A. M.—171 Avenue C.; damage trifling.

—12:20 P. M.—176 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Julius Jellitt; damage, $25.

—2:55 P. M.—1,016 Westchester Avenue; Arno Renson; damage, $100.

—5:30 P. M.—38 Eighth Avenue; Alger & Co.; damage slight.

—6:45 P. M.—393 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; W. Straatsburg; damage slight.

—8:15 P. M.—110 Mulberry Street; Frank Straffo; damage trifling.

—9:05 P. M.—330 East Fifty-third Street; John McKeever; damage, $50.

—9:25 P. M.—270 Broome Street; Herman Loberwell; damage trifling.

A FUSION FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Populists Make Serious Charges Against a Candidate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—There was a red-hot meeting of the State Committee of the Populists to-day behind closed doors. After a secret session lasting nearly all day it was officially given out that the committee had decided to make a fusion with the Democrats on the State ticket. Nothing more was officially given out, but the story of the meeting, as told by members of the committee, shows that it was stormy in the extreme.

The first question voted upon was, "Shall Sheridan Webster, Populist nominee for State Auditor, be removed from the ticket?" The vote was 13 to 11 in favor of keeping him on the ticket.

Then the question of fusion with the Democrats came up, and the discussion thereon lasted five hours. In the course of this debate many harsh things were said. The opponents of fusion seemed to centre their warfare upon "Lon" V. Stephens, Democratic candidate for Governor. Recently ugly stories have been printed, the gist of which was that Stephens got drunk and behaved in a very unseemly manner toward some ladies. Mr. Stephens's brother-in-law, Mr. Abiel Leonard, is a member of the Populist Committee. He came to the rescue and, while admitting that some of the things charged did occur, explained that Mr. Stephens had been ill and his physician had prescribed morphine and whisky. The other things followed.

After a lengthy discussion the vote was taken, and stood 12 to 12 on the question of fusion. After some hesitation Chairman A. A. Roselle voted in favor of fusion. Then a resolution was adopted by the same vote empowering the Executive Committee to execute the fusion deal on condition only that the Democrats would give the Populists two places on the State ticket and four Congressmen.

This the Democratic committee is willing to do, but it will have a hard time getting any of their men off. It will try to give the Populists the Railroad Commissioner and Attorney General.

A FREIGHT RATE FIGHT.

The Missouri Pacific Breaks the Western Agreement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—An obstacle in the way of the promised restoration of freight rates was encountered at the second meeting of the General Traffic officials of the Western Freight Association lines to-day.

A conclusion to their labors was delayed by notice from the Missouri Pacific of a reduction in grain rates from points in Kansas to Kansas City and the Missouri River. The threatened course of the Missouri Pacific, which, it is said, would be in violation of its agreement with the Western lines, will be considered at a conference of trans-Missouri roads, to be held in St. Louis next Monday. At to-day's meeting rates on corn and wheat were practically agreed upon. There will be a three-cent advance in the proportional rate on corn. Wheat rates will be 14 cents.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Gilsey.

—Chief Justice W. H. Turk of St. John, N. B., is at the Windsor.

—John T. Wood of Washington and A. F. Smith of Chicago are at the Grand.

—George R. Howell of Albany and John Hughes of Hartford are at the Normandie.

—Baron von Bruning of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—John Rose of Philadelphia and R. S. Hungerford of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Plaza.

—Baron de Batz of Paris and Judge Charles E. Fenner of New-Orleans are at the Holland.

—W. H. McLellan of New-Orleans and Samuel J. McCarrell of Hartford are at the Marlborough.

—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, and Gen. Russell Hastings of Bermuda are at the Hoffman.

—H. G. Clement of Washington and John J. Holmes and W. B. Grimes of Philadelphia are at the Sturtevant.

—Charles R. Burnham of Hartford, John Vaughn of Boston, and G. W. Anderson of Albany are at the Union Square.

—W. D. Warner of Boston, M. A. Orlopp of New-Orleans, and Emery B. Sweetser of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—J. M. Stevenson of Rochester, B. L. Gildersleeve of Baltimore, and E. Morton Elmes of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—Sir Frank Lockwood and Lady Lockwood of England, and Moorfield Storey and Moses Williams of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—George M. Newhall and J. A. Chamberlin of Philadelphia, John T. Day of London, and William M. Winks of Baltimore are at the Astor.

—Chief Judge Charles Andrews and Judge John C. Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals and Almet F. Jenks are at the Netherland.

—T. E. Williams of Boston, Charles C. Adams of Albany F. J. Kellogg of Utica, and J. S. Oyster, United States Army, are at the Everett.

—Prof. Edward Dowden of Dublin, ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury and Clinton B. Davis of Connecticut and James C. Carter are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, and Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Count de Galarza of the Spanish Legation at Washington, Thomas F. Cushing of Newport, and Logan Carlisle and Mme. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Allendorf, J. H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.—Flags, bunting, &c.; New-Amsterdam Hotel.

—Brown, E. S. & Co., Fall River, Mass.—E. D. Brown, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.

—Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.—C. W. Cook, domestics, white goods, laces, and hosiery; C. S. Hills, dress goods, silks, velvets, and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel

WANT TO BE POLICEMEN

MANY APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS.

The Advertisements in Provincial Newspapers of 800 Vacancies in the Department Bring Nearly 3,000 Inquiries to the Police Civil Service Board—A Physician, a Mayor's Son, and a Gymnast Seeking Appointment.

President Roosevelt's invitation to countrymen up the State to make application for appointment on the local police force has met with a generous response. More than 3,000 letters have been received by the Police Civil Service Board asking information and requesting that application blanks be forwarded.

There are about 800 vacancies in the Police Department, and the city, having failed to supply the demand, the Police Commissioners decided to appeal to the towns and villages of the State. The law makes any citizen of the State eligible for appointment provided that he pass the requisite examinations, medical and mental. Hitherto a non-resident of the city, no matter how superior his acquirements, was at a disadvantage. That is changed now. The mental examination of the Police Civil Service Board included a paper of questions on city information, the location of the principal hotels and points of interest. So important was the paper held that one-tenth of the total marks for the examination was awarded on the result of it. At Wednesday's meeting of the Police Board it was decided to eliminate that portion of the examination and confine the papers solely to questions on spelling, penmanship, letter writing, geography, history, and grammar and arithmetic.

On Thursday last the Police Board sent an advertisement to sevehty of the provincial newspapers, stating that 800 good men were wanted as patrolmen on the New-York police force, and instructing all applicants to write to the Police Civil Service Board for fuller instructions. Since then every mail has brought a big pile of letters to Secretary W. H. Bell, and every moment has brought a visitor. The letters have come from every city, village, and hamlet in the State, and even from as far away as Wyoming and Florida. All sorts and conditions of men have answered the advertisement in all descriptions of style and handwriting. Some of the answers have shown lamentable ignorance, while others have unfolded pitiable helplessness and despair. The writer of one letter from a town in Massachusetts says that he is twenty-seven years old, 5 feet 8½ inches tall, and weighs 170 pounds; that he was graduated from a university and from a medical college, and has practiced medicine for four years, but is unable to earn sufficient to support himself and the mother and sister who supported him in college.

Another letter, not so pathetic, but still depressing in its sadness, is from a present member of the Cohoes police. He says that he wants to come to New-York because there is no advancement for a sober man in Cohoes. A man who has twice failed in his mental examination for appointment wrote that he was still anxious to become a policeman. He inclosed with his letter a slip of paper on which was written: "By the way, by strict frugality I have saved nearly $300. Can you tell me a satisfactory way to invest it?" That man is evidently behind the times, and has not learned that a new order of things prevails at Police Headquarters these days. A clerk was instructed to let him know that President Roosevelt was not giving instructions in finance to applicants for patrolmen's places.

Here is an application from this city that speaks for itself:

"I am a man of education, speak fluently the English, German, Polish, Russian, and Slavish languages, a citizen of the United States, forty-eight years old, husband, and father of a very intelligent family. I am 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weigh 226 pounds. I am anxious to join the police force."

On condition that no publicity be given to the writers of the different letters, Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday permitted a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to examine the big heap of applications that were being sorted by Secretary Bell and Chief Examiner W. B. Dobbs. Here are some samples taken from a basketful containing perhaps 200:

From West Florida—

If possible I desire to become a member of the New-York police force. I am 23 years of age, 6 feet high, weigh 165, am in good health, strong and active. I am temperate, and of good moral character. I am not seeking the position for a mere temporary living. I am a machinist and a telegraph operator, and can make a living now. By a conscientious discharge of duty and ability to learn I would hope to advance in a reasonable time to some of the more important positions in the department, and thereby be in a better position than is reasonable to expect as a mechanic working for wages. My father, Col. ——, was for several years Mayor of ——. I make this application by his advice. My half-brother Mr. ——is a merchant in New-York, and I am writing him by this mail to see you personally. I enclose my portrait.

From Newburgh—

I am informed by the Press that ther are about eaight Hundred policemen wanted in the city. I am employed by the Newburgh Plaster Works. I am a hard working of good Character and Entelligence and Education an sober. Der Sir I would like the Board to mail an application Blank to ——

From Buffalo—

I noticed in last Sunday's times, about your being in want of men. I am 37 years old should that make any difference? and how much would the uniform cost. Would it have to be paid cash

From Batavia—

By the Papper I saw that you vant eight hundred Policemen as I am a carefully bodied man I send for & application Blanks to fill as I have always lived in Batavia.

From Oswego—

Seing your ad for recruits vanted in the Palladium thought i vould send in an application as i am only 27 years 5 foot 9 in high and can give good reference from the —— R. R. i have done railroading some time but i am tired of that and thought there might be a good chance for me but as for the examination i dont know what it is but i think i could pass all right if not to hard i vas born in this State american but have not always lived in it.

From Onondaga—

I here by send my Applican for a position I found your circular. I am at the present time 5 feet 8 in tall and free from all tobacco and drink.

From North Lansingburg—

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the position as a patrolman. I am a man of five feet nine and one half inches tall. I now weigh one hundred and seventy seven pounds, twenty one years old, in perfect health not being sick a day in thirteen years. Born and raised where I now reside. I have a fair education having graduated with 95 regent's counts. I am a man of good character steady and have no charms for drink of any kind or any other kinds of sport which would cause a man to become reckless and neglect his duty. I do not know much about the City of New York but think I could soon learn.

From North Lansing—

Seeing your advertisement for good men wanted my sons — & —— will suit you 21 years old 5 feet 9 inches and tough as need be, also 29 years old 5 feet 7 inc tough as John. If you wanted mounted men here is two good ones—they can handle and ride any horse.

From Dexter—

I see by your advertisement that you want applicants for the Police Department. Send me blanks and tell me how much capital it takes to enter the department and how much board in your city will be.

From Rochester—

Seeing your advertisement on the 5th I wish to state that I am a hardworking industrious man of good character & good bodily development who can pass your examination. I am 6 foot 4 in tall weight 190 pounds. I am dark complexioned and was never intoxicated in my life. I have a common school education and am somewhat of an athlete, having played baseball professionally for the last two seasons.

From Coney Island—

As I just passed a civil service examination for patrolman in Brooklyn I am in hopes that I can pass with you and be appointed one of the Finest in the World.

From Fly Mountain—

I saw on the paper that the city of New York wanted to get 800 men to add to thair Poleace Force so i thought i would rite for a blank as i think i can stand the examination for i can giv gud referenc and my wait and age are all rit.

From Ithaca—

I am a resident of New-York and an American 5.8½ tall twenty-six years old and somewhat of an athlete, having been assistant for the last year to Prof. ....., physical instructor at ..... university.

From Cazenovia—

Seeing your advertisement I think my husband would like the place. Is it easy work or night work or day work. Also has a man got to stay longer than one year providing he does not like the work. He is twenty-two years old and a citizen. He is 5.10½ inches tall.

From How's Cave—

Please send me an application blank for police.

P. S.—When appointed what time do they have to go to work.

From Jamesville—

Having read your advertisement thought I would write you. I am 6 feet and 2 in. tall and weigh about 175 to 184 and 25 years old and have not any ailments or diseases what-so-ever. I seldom pay any attention to advertisements but if this one is authentic and all right I thought it would be a good chance for me. I have always been a farm hand and always worked at most everything.

From Buckville—

I apply for a situation on the police force of N. Y. City. I am past twenty years old, my height is 6 feet 1 inch, and my weight 185

KITE MAY CARRY A MAN.

Experiments of Lieut. Wise Conducted on Governors Island.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, United States Army, stationed at Governor's Island, has been experimenting for some time with kites for use by the Signal Corps of the Army. He has observed a rigid silence regarding his work, but the sight of the kites has frequently attracted the attention of boatmen, ferryboat passengers, and persons along the Battery.

The kites had no tails, and yet were apparently not of the ordinary variety of tailless kites, so far as could be distinguished with the naked eye, while even with the aid of a glass it was difficult to determine their exact character. A stargazer thought he had discovered a new comet Governor's Islandward the other evening, but inquiry revealed that the Lieutenant was out kite-flying, and was ligting the aerial path of the curious high-flyers with lanterns.

There was another exhibition of kite-flying yesterday, which attracted unwonted attention, for attached to one of the kites was nothing less than the dangling form of a man. It was suspended fully a quarter of a mile above the earth, and when once the kite took a sudden lunge downward it is safe to say that many a witness at the Battery felt his heart jump.

The experiments of Hargreave and his announced intention to make an ascent by means of a kite to demonstrate its usefulness in military reconnoitre may have prepared some of the onlookers for the sight they witnessed. Investigation, however, showed that the form was only a dummy. It was dressed in uniform and weighed forty pounds. Perhaps a weightier dummy will be tested before a live soldier essays the perilous ascent. That is the eventual purpose of Lieut. Wise's experiments, however. Without such details as the Lieutenant could give, the following description of the kites was obtained, and was said to be approximately correct:

Two kites, if they may be called kites, were employed. A quarter inch rope was used and the kites were attached to it, 400 feet apart. The lower kite was twice the size of the upper one, and beneath it the dummy was attached.

The kites are built on the aeroplane principle, both in the same way. The larger one is a box-frame, 9 feet square on the main surface, and 30 inches deep. It is merely a frame, representing the edges of a box of those dimensions, but the space within the frame is a network of wood and wire braces.

Around either end of this frame is wrapped a piece of light sail cloth about thirty inches wide. If the box were solid instead of an outline frame, it might be likened to a square cigar box, bound at either end with revenue stamps or labels. The wind has free play in one end and out the other, as well as through the centre, between the bands. The kite-cord is attached to the interior network of braces in the centre.

Given a start and held so that the wind plays through the ends, this contrivance ascends as an aeroplane, the cord being at an angle varying from fifty to sixty degrees, while the kite preserves a remarkable equilibrium and steadiness. The smaller one having been started, it lifts the larger one, and the two ascend at rapid speed.

A windlass is used for paying out the cord, as four men were unable to hold the kites without its aid. When taken in they settled easily to the ground.

Lieut. Wise refused to talk about his experiments or his device after the kites were taken in.

Not to Remove Mr. Constable.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he had dismissed the charges recently presented against Stevenson Constable, the head of the Building Department, by certain builders and architects.

The Mayor said that not only has Mr. Constable refuted the charges against him, but he showed a testimonial, signed by over 150 architects, vouching for Mr. Constable's efficiency.

Parade of the First Brigade.

Mayor Strong yesterday accepted an invitation extended by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald to review a parade of the First Brigade of the National Guard Saturday afternoon, Oct. 17. The brigade will form in upper Fifth Avenue at 3 o'clock, the right resting on Fifty-ninth Street. The route will be down Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue. The Mayor will review the men at the Washington Arch.

BOARDERS WANTED.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Desirable location; particular attention to cuisine; dine on parlor floor; references.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with board; references.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and hall rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

60TH ST., 174 WEST.—Choice large room, with dressing room and bath; parlor dining room; high class cuisine, in private Jewish family; couple or two gentlemen.

44TH ST., 221 WEST.—Furnished, sunny rooms, single or en suite; excellent board; parlor floor; dining room.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Large and hall rooms, en suite or single; references.

77 WEST 45th ST.—Rooms, with board; references required.

A.—34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished and desirable large and small rooms; with board; references.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, with good board; terms moderate. 42 East 21st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant large rooms; also hall room; without board; references.

64TH ST., 43 EAST.—Furnished rooms for bachelors; appointments first-class; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING,
160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss MARY E. MERINGTON,
Miss RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
Boarding department opens October 1.
181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

BRANCH KINDERGARTEN TO BE OPENED Monday, Oct. 5th, by the MISSES MERINGTON at 140 West 137th St.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.
Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St.

Kindergarten Training Class. Opens Oct. 10th.
Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
(Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st.

Heidenfeld Institute, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 63d St.
Day and Boarding School, with Kindergarten.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
30, 32 & 34 East 57th Street.
Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted. Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

133d Year.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all departments of leading colleges, primary classes, gymnasium. Special arrangements for boys having college conditions.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Head master.
Best entrance examination prize was awarded to this School by Columbia.

HARVARD SCHOOL
REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV.,
Between 46th and 47th Sts.
Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.
Primary department; gymnasium.
For further particulars address the Principal.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.
W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
(Episcopal.)
6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

MRS. LEGLER MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five buildings; private; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Rugby Military Academy.
91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West.
Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

Collegiate School. Founded 1638.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29.
L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master.
241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

DR'SLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
622 FIFTH AV.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.
Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12.
7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls.
KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 34th year, October first. 32 W. 40th.
MISS DAY and MISS REED.

THE MISSES MOSES,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City.
Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
77th school year begins September 23d.
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MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens Oct. 1.
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WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 MADISON AVE., Reopens October 1st.
Preparation for Scientific Colleges.

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Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
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NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 30 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

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REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896.
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Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

The secret of Thomas Arnold's influence over his pupils was personal contact. Boys want sympathy, and they cannot be permanently influenced till they feel they have it.

Lakewood Heights School Among the Pines.
Thorough and Attractive.
Aim: The development of moral, intellectual, and physical manhood.
JAMES W. MOREY, Lakewood, N. J.

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82d year. Newly fitted gymnasium. Separate primary department. References: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D. Send for handsome year book.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparation. Reopens Sept. 17. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

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PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue, or address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President.
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

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PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Preparation for college or business; highest city references. Address Yale Graduate, Box 100 Times.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 40TH STREET,
REOPENS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with washing; willing and obliging; best city reference. 109 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing in a small family; reference. 853 West 44th St., Dunn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of references. 90 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 102 84 Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid; willing to assist with children or waiting; good city reference. 262 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an English person; city references. Lizzie Mitchell, 123 West 24th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; makes all kinds of cake, bread, pies, and pastry, creams, jellies, and entrées; city or country; good reference. N. B., Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; good baker; first-class reference; wages, $30 to $35. 71 West 44th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman, as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 290 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By neat English girl, as first-class cook; willing to do washing; good baker; six years' reference; no objection to short distance in country; has friend, nurse. 233 East 59th St.

COOK.—WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls, as cook, other as waitress or chambermaid; together or separate. 348 West 23d St., care of Mrs. Bergquist.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 758 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; four years' reference. M., Box 300 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Reliable Protestant woman as excellent cook; home preferred to high wages. 209 East 44th St., Wilson's bell.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; respectable Protestant woman; city reference. M. Manning, 908 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; good cook, laundress; city reference. 215 East 26th St.

COOK.—By first-class plain cook; no objection to flat; best city reference; willing to assist with washing and ironing. 1,056 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; by day; generally useful; until suited will help; references. 115 West 53d St., Mack's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; do plain washing; best of city reference. 154 West 18th St., Room 16.

COOK.—By good cook; in private family; reference. Call, two days, 263 West 19th St.; McCabe's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day, will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker by day; families; first-class cutter; perfect fitter; experience; new styles, patterns; references; moderate. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French Protestant as nursery governess; thoroughly competent; take entire charge of children; neat sewer; highest references. C., 223 West 37th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman, place as working housekeeper in small private family. 228 West 126th St. Long.

Housewokers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young woman as capable housemaid; private family. 18 East 32d St., present employer's.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored woman to do housework in private family or flat; two years' references from last employer. 129 West 43d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework in small family; reference. 335 East 36th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a neat young girl to do general housework; city reference. 336 West 49th St., Devine's bell; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a refined French Protestant as maid for growing children; sewing; well recommended by present employer. T. E., Box 110, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-Town Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; best city references. 941 8d Av., Graham's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to take washing home or go out by day. Leheney, 123 Manhattan St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress or house cleaning. 313 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress, to take home fine family washing; reference. 226 West 67th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a French woman; capable, and with best personal references. Louise, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; wages, $20 to $25; 6½ years' reference. Box 200, 530 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's or child's nurse; best reference; eight years in last place; American family preferred; wages, $20. K. F., 404 West 46th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her nurse, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, Friday and Saturday, at 311 West 82d St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By young Englishwoman as nurse, or chamberwork and sewing; five years' reference. 246 East 35th St.; one flight, back.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. 434 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By trained infant's nurse; wages, $20 to $25; personal reference. Conklin, 247 West 68th St.

NURSE.—By respectable girl as nurse for grown children; references. E. A., 753 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French-Swiss person; out by day for mending and plain sewing. M. L., care of Mrs. Guthwasser, 122 West 20th St., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By young girl; can be seen at 117 East 38th St.; call, two days.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl, as waitress, in not too large a private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St.; Powers' bell.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls, together or separate; one as waitress, other as chambermaid; first-class city references. 49 East 52d St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family, or can take butler's place; best city reference. M. J., Box 451 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business; willing and obliging. Present employer's, 15 East 48th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; wages, $18; references. 208 West 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—A young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; elite only. 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, permanent position; willing to assist with office work. 2,143 5th Av.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harswell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss; 24; thoroughly experienced and highly recommended in both capacities; disengaged Oct. 16. Address or call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, 839 Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By man of neat appearance; honest, sober; understands his duties thoroughly; good saladmaker; age, 34; good city references. M. J., Box 409 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent Swede; three years' references from last employer; just disengaged. C. A., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a very competent man as butler; good city reference; five and a half years' in last place; wages, $30. M. C., Box 399 Times Up-town office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English trained servant who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest testimonial from last employer. E. S., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; aged 28; best city references; wages, $40. 74 West 50th St. R. Simon.

BUTLER.—Competent, single, as single-handed butler; no objection to the country; first-class references. H. Brookman, 212 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—A first-class man; tall; in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; highest references. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—General house management; private secretary, companion, invalid's care, &c.; reliable Englishman. Guernsey, Box 198 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; good traveling servant; age 30. F. S., 811 West 54th St.

BUTLER.—By young colored man as butler in private family; city reference. M. Tayler, 929 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—English; just disengaged; in private family; thoroughly proficient; excellent credentials. S. B. L., care of Armstrong, 430 4th Av.

CHEF.—First-class; make dinner party; best references. Grivot, 234 West 27th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; thirteen years' first-class references; four years in charge of last gentleman's stable; excellent city and country driver, which references will show. P. M., 201 West 23d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young married man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; good city driver; strictly sober and reliable; very best city references; last employer can be seen. M. Thomas, 204 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—28; single; thoroughly understands his duties; care of furnace, lawn; be generally useful on gentleman's country place; first-class reference. Coachman, care of Mrs. Dunley, 206 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; good size; respectable appearance; excellent driver; sober; ten years with one of the first-class families in city; can be seen. John, H. M. Duncan, 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; English; age, 24; married; one child; good references; city or country. James, care Walter Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, (married,) who has been in his employ for past seven years. Employer, 66 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; best references; city or country; call between 4 and 6 P. M. J. H. G., 18 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; two children; good references; city or country. Coachman, 70 Church St., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By North of Ireland Protestant, 29, as coachman; city or country; best reference. R. S., 13 East 39th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By a young man, (25;) first-class references; good rider; city or country. 31 East 47th St., private stable.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—Dutch; 25; speaking German and understands English; in private family; good city reference. A. V., Box 116, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man; references first-class. 985 Madison Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private house; care of gentleman's wardrobe; silver, brass, and furnace; best city reference, last place; Jeffards, 809 6th Av., second bell.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, employment of any kind on gentleman's place; city or country; best references; private family preferred. Hill, 238 East 48th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a tall, light-complexioned colored man as valet in private family; can drive also; first-class reference. C. M., 158 West 53d St.

VALET.—By Englishman; to valet gentleman mornings. C. H., Box 374 Times, Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young man, aged 20, as waiter in a private family where one man is kept; can be recommended. J. Boland, care of Ward, 218 West 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION or NURSE.—By young man, college graduate, trained nurse, experienced masseur, as companion or nurse to invalid gentleman; had experience. K., 243 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Nursery governess for two children; must have some knowledge of kindergarten and of modern methods of primary education. Apply to D. Goldschmidt, 19 Greene St.

WANTED—A Protestant waitress to assist with chamberwork; small family. 20 West 75th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent butler, where second man is kept. Address, giving references and wages expected, Z. V., Box 168 Times, Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

Autumnal Foliage.
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) to West Point, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie, by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK," and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
LAST Up Trip, Oct. 14, Down, Oct. 15.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as Genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANGERMANN, BENEDICT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENEDICT A. ANGERMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Times Building, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1896. DAVID ANGERMANN, Administrator, D. B. N. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. au14-law6mF

BAMMANN, JOHN D., RICHARD, DICK, DIEDRICH or JOHANN DIEDRICH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rabe & Keller, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. PETER FREDERICK BAMMANN, WILLIAM SCHIERECK, Executors. RABE & KELLER, Att'ys for Ex'rs. s18-law6mF

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rollin M. Morgan, at No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1896. CHARLES P. ALLEN, Temporary Administrator. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. o9-law6mF

DOLL, ERNST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, his attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. CHARLES DOLL, Administrator. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. je19-law6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-law6mF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-law6mF

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy8-law6mF

KIENE, MARGARETTA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Ort, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Weiss of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARGARETTA KIENE, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN FENNEL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s4-law6wF

MORAN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Moran, Jr., Margaret Moran, Ellen F. Moran, Catharine C. Moran, Annie T. Moran, Agnes Moran, Margaret Moran, Bridget A. Nelson, James Moran, Joseph J. Moran, Mary Agnes Martin, Cecilia Martin, Eleanor Martin, James Martin, Nora Moran, Margaret Moran, Annie Moran, send greeting:

Whereas, John Moran, Jr., of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of July, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN MORAN, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of 21 years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o9-law6wF&s20

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-law6mF

MULFORD, SAMUEL P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL P. MULFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. MINNIE L. MULFORD, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

McGRORY, HONORA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary J. Houghtaling and John Thompson, Honora Hennessey, William McGrory, send gree

HOT FIRES FOR SHEEHAN

TAMMANY'S LEADER BETWEEN SILVER MEN AND "TRAITORS."

Jealousy on One Hand and Indignation on the Other—Ex-Mayor Gilroy's Resentment—Claim that Sheehan Fears Purroy May Get Too Much Credit with Bryan—Purroy's and Scannell's Friends Say Sheehan Is Not "Straight."

John C. Sheehan is just at present between two hot fires. One is directed at him by the rampant silver men, and the other by the honest-money men of the organization. The Tammany leaders who cannot accept the Chicago platform, and whom Sheehan calls "traitors," are up in arms against him. Ex-Mayor Gilroy is as full of indignation at being called a "traitor" as is ex-Mayor Grant, as was demonstrated by the latter's interview printed in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES. The other Tammany men opposed to the policy of repudiation are just as angry with Sheehan, but they do not think it advisable now to answer Sheehan through the medium of newspaper interviews. They all say that as soon as the election is over, there will be an effort to reorganize Tammany, and that Sheehan will have to give up his leadership.

On the other hand, Henry D. Purroy and John Scannell and other Tammany leaders are making it just as uncomfortable as possible for Sheehan, because they claim that he is not a sufficiently good Bryanite to be trusted. It was for this reason that Scannell and Purroy organized what they termed the Tammany Hall Bryan and Sewall Central Association.

Resented by Mr. Gilroy.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy speaks out strongly:

"Yes, I read Mr. Sheehan's letter addressed to some person in Columbus, Ohio, in which he says that those who do not support Bryan and Sewall are traitors to Tammany Hall. According to that I am one of the traitors. It seems strange that men who but a short time ago were opposed to Tammany are now applying the term traitor to those who took a leading part in making Tammany the regular Democratic organization of the city. I am simply continuing to pursue the course to which Tammany Hall directed me to follow as late as last July, when I was sent to Chicago as a delegate. I am an old enough member of Tammany to be thoroughly familiar with what have been the fundamental principles of the organization, and it is needless for some of the new members to attempt to instruct me. Tammany Hall has always been for honest money. I am simply following its teachings. If I did otherwise, the term 'traitor' might be applicable to me.

"This is not a question of candidates, but one of principles. I must confess that I have not the versatility to change the principles of a lifetime in two months. Mr. Sheehan will find it difficult to convince any thoughtful person that we are 'traitors' because we are steadfast to the principles that we were taught in Tammany Hall."

Several other gentlemen who come under the Sheehan classification were seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and talked in the same way. One of them, who gave good reasons for not having his name mentioned, said:

Mr. Sheehan's Great Fears.

"The truth of the matter is that Mr. Sheehan has been so much afraid that Purroy would wrest the leadership from him that he thinks that in order to maintain his supremacy in the organization he must put himself in line with Tillman, Altgeld, and others of that ilk. To show that this is Sheehan's position, I will refer to the secret meeting of the New-York delegation held in the clubhouse of the Chicago Jockey Club during the time of the National Convention.

"At that meeting it was agreed among ourselves that we would all refrain from stating our positions until the meeting of the State convention. Before this understanding was reached, William F. Sheehan, Perry Belmont, ex-Gov. Flower, and others, insisted that we should bolt then and there, but Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney advised against it. Mr. Purroy absented himself from the meeting, and was not a party to the agreement. When Bryan was nominated, he was at liberty to state his position, and took advantage of it.

Violated His Agreement.

"As well known, Purroy came out for the Chicago platform and ticket. He seemed to have the popular side among the rank and file of the organization, and Sheehan became frightened. 'If I keep quiet in accordance with the agreement I entered into at Chicago, Purroy will become so powerful that he will take the organization away from me,' thought Sheehan. Then he gave out a milk-and-water sort of an interview. Purroy then called a meeting of his followers and ratified the work of the Chicago convention, and in turn was boomed by the Popocratic press, in addition to receiving congratulations from Bryan.

"Sheehan was now thoroughly frightened, and he declared for the Chicago ticket, besides calling a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee to endorse his action. Having violated his agreement, the other gentlemen who were parties to it felt at liberty to publicly state their positions. Purroy and Sulzer, having received the credit from Bryan for having forced Sheehan's hand, the leader felt that, in order to have any standing at the White House in event of Popocratic success, he must do or say something sensational to establish himself in the good graces of Bryan, so he began using such terms as 'traitors.'

"However, Purroy, Sulzer, Scannell, and others who had declared for Bryan in advance of Sheehan, do not propose to permit him to become influential with Bryan. The Popocratic candidate having already regarded him as a 'suspect,' Purroy and his friends intend keeping him in that position. In case of Bryan's success, they believe that they could control the Administration so far as New-York is concerned, and that Sheehan would be left out in the cold. To accomplish this, Purroy and Scannell have organized an independent association for the purpose of giving the impression that Tammany, under Sheehan's leadership, cannot be trusted."

Not Friendly to Sheehan.

Speaking of the Tammany Hall Bryan and Sewall Central Association, which was organized Wednesday night at the Seneca Club, the Tammany headquarters of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, by Purroy and Scannell, the latter gentleman admitted that it was not a movement friendly to Sheehan. As far as Scannell is concerned, he is principally interested in having the new organization serve as a lever in forcing George B. McClellan to withdraw as the Tammany candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District. The association will hold its next meeting on Wednesday evening, and in the meantime it is expected that a number of new members will be enrolled. A resolution opposing any candidate not in favor of the Popocratic platform may be passed.

"Our association," said Mr. Scannell, "will help Tammany instead of injuring it. Its purpose is to aid Bryan and Sewall in the city and State. We expect to take in a larger number of members, but it is not necessary that they should be Tammany men."

"Why cannot this work be done through Tammany and the State organization?"

"Well, Tammany is doing the best it can, but we can do better this way."

"Was the Tammany Executive Committee or Mr. Sheehan seen regarding the matter?"

"Oh, no; that was unnecessary. Tammany has always approved of outsiders' organizations which labor for a common cause. Anyway, we cannot do any harm."

"Will your association disapprove of candidates who do not stand on the Chicago platform?"

"Yes, I think so. That principle was well established when Mr. Thacher got off the State ticket, and I do not see why it should not apply to all candidates. No man is greater than the organization to which he belongs. Parties could not exist without organization, and there cannot be too much of it."

"Will ex-Mayor Grant be disciplined?"

"I can't say as to that. I read his interview in reply to Sheehan. You see he is not running for office, and it does not directly concern our new organization."

Sheehan Will Not Talk.

"What answer are you going to make to ex-Mayor Grant's statement about your driving out 'traitors'?" John C. Sheehan was asked yesterday.

"I have nothing whatever to say," replied Mr. Sheehan.

"What about the formation by Purroy and Scannell of the Tammany Hall Bryan und Sewall Central Association?"

"Nothing at all. There is nothing to be said about that now."

Mr. Sheehan left the impression that he was not going to remain silent permanently on this matter.

While Mr. Sheehan declines to talk, the fact is that there is great indignation among his friends in the Wigwam over Purroy's action. It is regarded in no other light than as a direct attack upon the management of Tammany, although Mr. Purroy himself was the speediest of all the Tammany men in jumping from gold to silver. The Sheehan side of the controversy was plainly put forward yesterday by a close friend of Mr. Sheehan, as follows:

"Mr. Purroy does not want this county carried for Bryan. He wants him defeated in the county, so that he can use the loss of the county as an argument against Mr. Sheehan. But he wants to play both ends of the game, so that in the event of Bryan's election he can pose as a man who did much for him, and thereby be in a position to urge his own candidacy for Collector of the Port. Mr. Purroy evidently figures that if Mr. Bryan is elected it will be without the State of New-York, so it will serve his double purpose if the county is carried for McKinley. His sudden activity in the formation of a Bryan club means that he wants, in the first place, to attract Bryan's attention, and, in the next, to embarrass Mr. Sheehan as much as he can.

"Mr. Purroy's own district is disorganized. He will not carry it for Tammany this year, and it seems very strange that he should come down ten miles to a district which has been disorganized for three or four years past, and there put up this job. The Twenty-fifth District, Mr. Scannell's, will go 4,000 against us this year. It could be made a Tammany Hall district if the proper work was done there. These two leaders of disorganized districts would do much better for Bryan if they would do some work in their districts instead of banding together to embarrass the management of Tammany."

This is an example of the way Mr. Sheehan's friends now regard Mr. Purroy. Shrewd political observers say that the row that will break out in Tammany Hall as soon as this campaign is over will be one of the finest things of the kind ever witnessed in this city.

St. John Saw a Big Check.

Treasurer St. John of the Popocrat National Committee says that there was in his mail a day or two ago a letter which was addressed to Chairman Jones of the National Committee, and which he opened by accident before he found that it was not addressed to him. Mr. St. John says that it contained a check for $20,000, sent as a contribution to the campaign fund by a man who owns a gold mine in the West. It was drawn on a New-York bank. Mr. St. John would not give the gold miner's name. Mr. St. John never gives out the names of contributors.

Another Tammany Ratification.

Tammany is making a great effort to get up a big ratification meeting for Bryan and Sewall in and around Tammany Hall, Oct. 23. Wilbur F. Porter, the candidate for Governor, and F. C. Schraub, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Popocrats' ticket, will be the stars of the rally. Mr. Sheehan says that he expects to have as big a crowd in attendance as there was on the occasion of Mr. Bryan's visit.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

PATRIOTIC WAGE EARNERS.

They Hold an Out-door Meeting in the Eleventh Congress District.

There was a rousing meeting last night of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League of the Eleventh Congressional District, at 53 Second Street. There was no room in the headquarters of the league for the crowd who wanted to hear the speakers, and an adjournment was taken to the corner of Second Street and Second Avenue, where from a convenient truck and under the light of the near-by electric lamps, the meeting was continued as long as the people stayed to listen.

The speakers were S. P. C. Henriques, late Consul to Cuba; J. S. Judge, Michael Schaaf, Morris Goldwater, Acosta Nichols, and Edward Hynes. J. F. Bischoff presided.

Mr. Nichols made the principal address. He said that patriotism and politics were closely allied, and both appealed to the attention of the wage earner; but when politics, patriotism, and pocket combined they not only appealed to but claimed the attention of wage earners and of every thinking man.

"Who will suffer," he asked, "if the rich men Mr. Bryan condemns decide to shut down their works because they cannot make contracts with foreign countries? Will they suffer, or will you? Can you live on your savings as long as they can live on theirs? Answer the questions for yourselves. One of Mr. Bryan's arguments, implied if not put like, is that we don't want a gold standard because England has it. Well! England's men wear trousers. Is that any reason why we should not? England has a gold standard because it's the best, and the best is none too good for us.

"I tell you if Mr. Bryan is elected he and his Secretary of the Treasury, without calling on Congress, can change the monetary system of the United States by paying the obligations of the country in silver. If he does so, all business contracts will be upset, a panic will be precipitated, and the wage earners will suffer. They will deserve to suffer if they do not, every one of them, do their best to preserve the honor of the country by voting against repudiation."

Mr. Henriques spoke of the condition of the working classes in free-silver countries like Mexico. He said that a laborer in Mexico could earn but 37½ cents a day, and could enjoy none of the luxuries that to an American are the necessaries of existence. He reminded his audience that the value of the dollar did not lie in the fact that it was coined, but in its having the untarnished integrity of the United States behind it.

"Tarnish that honor," he asked, in conclusion, "by a policy of repudiation, and how long will that dollar be worth 100 cents?"

The other speakers all urged the wage earners to remember that in time of panic it was not the millionaires who suffered the most.

COMPLAINT OF DANA PATTEN.

Would Have Grand Jury Look into the Conduct of a Saloon Keeper.

Dana Patten, a banker at 35 Wall Street, appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday and demanded to be allowed to lay a complaint concerning a certain saloon keeper and a policeman of the East Fifty-first Street Station before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Patten said that he had given the saloon keeper a check on the Germania Bank for $5, payment of which was refused by the bank because his account had been overdrawn.

He afterward deposited sufficient funds to make the check good, and when he next went to the saloon the saloon keeper demanded the $5. As the money was in the bank to meet the check Mr. Patten refused to pay, whereupon the saloon keeper, he says, grabbed him and caused his arrest, and he was locked up over night.

Assistant District Attorney Battle promised to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury.

HEARD PENNSYLVANIA MEN

GUESTS OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' LEAGUE.

Senator Quay, Gov. Hastings, Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, and Others from the Keystone State Make Speeches in This City—Combine Some Fun with Their Remarks Before the Gathering of Advocates of Sound Money.

Pennsylvania Day was observed at the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Sound Money League, at Broadway and Prince Street, yesterday, and the noonday meeting was attended by fully 2,500 persons.

About 200 members of the Travelers' Club of Philadelphia came over on a morning train to attend the meeting, bringing with them a number of the leading orators of the Keystone State. Among them were Senator M. S. Quay, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings, Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia, State Senator Boies Penrose, William Porter, ex-Minister to Italy; State Senator S. J. M. McCarroll of Harrisburg, Deputy Attorney General John P. Elkin, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, and ex-State Senator Thomas V. Cooper, editor of The Media (Penn.) Republican.

Seats were reserved for the Pennsylvania visitors, and among the prominent members of the Philadelphia Travelers' Club were President George G. Fitler, Secretary C. E. Lukens, Treasurer T. L. Pillings, ex-President H. C. Johnston, ex-President J. J. Stoneham, J. Cuthbertson, A. A. Du Ban, F. Russell, Thad Varney, F. Stokes, George Phillips, Joseph Moore, James Moore, Joseph Partridge, L. Bane, Joseph Knight, Jr., William Barr, W. H. Greve, T. H. Bendig, W. C. De Armond, W. H. Robinson, Joseph H. Smith, H. C. Harvey, S. C. Wilson, W. C. Herrman.

Horace Riddings, a representative of Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, called the meeting to order and introduced Senator Quay as the presiding officer, after a campaign song had been sung by the Diamond Quartet. Small flags had been placed in each chair, and an enthusiastic reception was given to the Senator. He was suffering from a severe cold, and his remarks were very brief.

"It was my privilege some years ago in the Senate," said Senator Quay, "to express myself on the intelligence and permeating influence of the commercial travelers of the United States. We appreciate the signal distinction you have conferred upon us by setting aside a Pennsylvania Day and Pennsylvania has sent several of her distinguished citizens to speak to you."

Gov. Hastings, the "hero of the wave-washed Conemaugh," was the first speaker. He said:

"We have come over here to infuse some vim and energy into this old-fashioned town of yours, to put a little warmth into the campaign. Bryan tells us he is going to be elected, and that we might as well get ready for him. As soon as he is elected he will prepare his message and the few bills that are necessary to put the country on a silver basis. Then, about a week before his inauguration, he will go down to Washington and stop at the tavern.

"On March 4 Bryan will get up at 6 o'clock. He will have breakfast at half-past six, at half-past seven he will saunter over to the White House, at half-past nine he will be sworn in, and at half-past ten he will call an extra session of Congress to act upon his bills. He says he does not expect to have them passed before noon on March 5. But he will have two Vice Presidents, and while one is presiding in the Senate the other will be waiting on the outside with a velocipede to take the bill to the White House for Bryan's signature.

"According to Mr. Bryan's philosophy, the more graveyards we have and the greater the number of people who die, the larger and more prosperous our population will be. If all the promises of Bryan and his party come true, I want to say to him through the commercial travelers that the road between a gold basis and the silver basis is one that cannot be traveled without breaking up all the industries of this country. There is too much hope, too much of a future for the people of this country, for them to be led astray by this platitude orator."

Mayor Warwick said that if Bryan was sworn in on March 4 he would be sworn at for the next four years. A large portion of the Mayor's speech was directed toward the attack of the Chicago platform on the Supreme Court.

"That body," said he, "has absolutely preserved the central power of government, so that, thank God, there is no enemy's country. We must all bend to one thing, and that is regard for law. Our Government is only a sentiment; it has no tinsel, there is no throne or crown. It only has absolute respect for law. Never before in the history of our country has any party assailed that bulwark of the Nation, the Supreme Court, with its integrity and purity."

Mayor Warwick had just begun to speak on the financial question when some wag sent up a large placard with the inscription: "What we want are orders." When the laughter and cheers had subsided the speaker continued: "What we want is honest money, measured by a distinct standard. The Government has no more right to take 50 cents' worth of silver and raise its value to a dollar than I have. If the Government sets an example of dishonesty, the people will follow."

Senator Penrose said that nine-tenths of the commercial travelers were solid and sound for sound money and good Government, and they spurned the man or party which raised the question of sectionalism or the question of classes against masses.

Senator McCarroll paid a glowing tribute to the qualities of Senator Quay, and predicted an overwhelming victory for McKinley and Hobart.

Ex-Minister Potter said that the people were not discussing a question of finance so much as a question which meant repudiation and dishonor.

Thomas V. Cooper told a number of funny stories. He said he was known in Pennsylvania as the "red-headed and hopeful."

"No longer red-headed," interjected Mayor Warwick.

"I know some silver has crept in with the gold," replied Mr. Cooper, "but they are equal, the same as our platform preserves a parity between the metals, but I want you to understand that each and every hair on my head is most infernal valuable to me."

State Chairman Elkins closed the meeting with an appeal to those present to bring out the votes, and promised that Pennsylvania would add 100,000 to the majority which New-York is expected to give to McKinley and Hobart.

POLICEMEN BEFORE THE DOOR.

Capt. Chapman Has Heard Rumors About John Daly's Place.

Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Station heard rumors recently that gambling was going on in John Daly's place, 39 West Twenty-ninth Street. For two days he has had a policeman stationed in front of the door.

These rumors about Daly's place come up about once a month, but, according to well-informed persons, have never been well founded. John Daly has declared, time and again, that a card has not been played in his house for nearly two years.

The policeman who was on duty last night said that not over a half dozen persons had gone into the house since he went to the place, at 6 o'clock.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES rang the doorbell, but was not allowed to get in. A small opening in the door was slid back, and the face of a colored man appeared. He said Mr. Daly was not in the house.

Several persons in a brightly lighted room could be seen, but that was all. There was no indication that gambling was in progress.

Capt. Chapman said he desired to know who and how many persons frequented the place. He would not admit that he had any knowledge that gambling was going on in the house.

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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*
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BUILDING DECLARED UNSAFE.

Grand Army Hall in Williamsburg Closed by the Police.

The following notice was received by Police Captain Martin Short of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, yesterday morning: "For the future, allow no one to enter Grand Army Hall, at the corner of North Second Street and Bedford Avenue, unless they have a permit from the Board of City Works or the Department of Buildings." Inspectors from the Department of Buildings examined the old building Wednesday, and the order received by Capt. Short is doubtless founded on their inspection.

For some time past the building has been used as a kindergarten. The women in charge of the school were obliged several months ago to leave the building, and found quarters over a saloon on Bedford Avenue, near Grand Street, but, upon that place being changed into a hotel, had to return to the old place. The children were dismissed at noon yesterday, and unless the police order is modified or rescinded they will not be allowed to return.

Capt. Short says he will follow out his orders to the letter, and if he does it will place the old janitor, who has had charge of the building for some years and is paid by the city, in a peculiar position.

Grand Army Hall has not been used for hall purposes since the structure was first declared to be unsafe, two years ago. The roof is leaky and the main ceiling is about ready to fall. Bricks from the top of the wall on the North Second Street side have frequently fallen into the street, and to guard against accidents the sidewalk along that side of the building was fenced in. The hall was built about thirty years ago, and was originally the headquarters of the Forty-seventh Regiment. After the militiamen removed to their new armory, on Marcy Avenue, the old building was used as a public hall. It was until a few years ago the headquarters of Mansfield Post.

COL. DOWD RESIGNS.

The Twelfth Regiment Loses Its Popular Commandant.

At a meeting of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment last night Col. Heman Dowd announced that his business demands prevented his further continuance in the regiment, and that he must resign. The announcement was received with great regret by his officers and men, who hold the Colonel in the highest esteem.

Col. Dowd is a graduate of West Point and an ex-officer of the army, and is one of the most highly esteemed commanding officers in the State. The Colonel has contemplated resigning for some time on account of his business responsibilities, but was persuaded to remain in the regiment at different times at the request of his officers. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet on July 1, 1872, and was graduated as a Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, June 15, 1876. He was promoted First Lieutenant Nov. 1, 1881, and resigned June 1, 1883. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, April 29, 1885, and Colonel Oct. 17, 1889.

Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, who, it is said, is certain to succeed Col. Dowd despite the opposition of a few of his brother officers, first entered the National Guard of the State as a private in the Sixth Separate Company of Troy, Nov. 12, 1880, from which he was transferred to Company K, Seventh Regiment, on Jan. 30, 1883. He was promoted Second Lieutenant of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Feb. 27, 1885; First Lieutenant of Company D, Oct. 28, 1885, and resigned Nov. 12, 1887. On March 24, 1888, he again enlisted as a private in Company K, Seventh Regiment, from which he was promoted Commissary of Subsistence of the Twelfth Regiment on Feb. 9, 1891, and Lieutenant Colonel on Feb. 27, 1893.

DIED AT STEAMER'S DOCK.

Mrs. Maria Neumann's Joy Proved Too Great a Shock.

A sad scene was witnessed at the Bremen docks in Hoboken yesterday shortly after the arrival of the steamship H. H. Meier.

Among the passengers were Mrs. Maria Neumann and Miss Mathilde Neumann, her daughter, of 1,044 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, New-York. They had spent the Summer at Kessen, in Germany, where they had gone for the benefit of Mrs. Neumann's health, she being a sufferer from heart disease. In the latter part of September, Mrs. Neumann, finding her health greatly improved, decided to return home.

The sea voyage and the excitement attending her return home brought on a recurrence of Mrs. Neumann's ailment, and when the vessel arrived she was weak and nervous.

On the dock awaiting her arrival, Mrs. Neumann found her son and two daughters who had remained at home. The shock of meeting them proved too great for her to bear in her enfeebled condition, and she sank to the pier. Her son carried her to the company's office, and the ship's surgeon was summoned, but he could do nothing. She was dead. Her daughters gave way to expressions of grief that were almost hysterical, but they were finally quieted and taken to their home in a coach.

Coroner Volk took charge of the body and the funeral will take place from his undertaking establishment Sunday morning.

A DUEL IN NEW-YORK.

Principals and Seconds Fined $10 Each by Magistrate Crane.

Magistrate Crane was called on yesterday to try the principals and seconds in a French duel that was fought in the streets of New-York. The prisoners were Frederic Beaumont and Alfred Colin, the principals, and Louis Lind and Edward Rathenbauld, the seconds.

Colin told the Magistrate that he fought Beaumont to defend a woman friend whom Beaumont had insulted. Beaumont said that Colin challenged him to fight about a disputed debt. The challenge was given to Magistrate Crane. It read:

M. Beaumont:

Meet me at 8 o'clock in front of your house, and we will have a duel to the death for the honor of the $40. COLIN.

Beaumont said that honor compelled him to accept. The principals and seconds met, and Beaumont and Colin fought with stilettos until a policeman rushed between them and knocked them both down with his club and took them and their seconds to the station.

Magistrate Crane told the Frenchmen that this was not France, and that money troubles were fought out in the courts, and not on the field of honor. He fined each of the four $10.

As the two fighters left the courtroom they glared at each other and promised to meet again.

Cloak and Suit Dep't.

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Attention is called to our special order department, models copied, materials furnished.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

It was at the theatre Wednesday evening. She was a pronounced blonde, tall, and she wore a large hat. There was a little rustle of terror in the theatre directly back of her as she took her seat, which subsided in a gasp of relief as she immediately removed her hat. To have a tall woman and a big hat at one and the same time for one's prospect at a good play is too much. Danger of an obstructed view being over, the occupants of the seats back of the new arrival settled themselves to enjoy a little gossip. "Pretty hair," said one. "Yes," answered the other, "but I'd like to know whether that's the natural color or if it's bleached." It was the natural color. The young woman whose head it adorned said so. "Ladies," she said, turning to the women behind her—and the people sitting near thought there might be a little sarcasm in her tones—"ladies, I feel deeply indebted for your compliments. I shall be glad to inform you with regard to my hair. It is the natural color, as you will see by a little closer observation." She turned back in her seat and a little smile of deep satisfaction could be seen on her face, while the people in the seats behind subsided entirely.

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There is a row of small one-story frame buildings on the right side of Fifth Avenue looking north, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, that have a primitive, out-of-the-way look among the large, handsome structures on New-York's principal thoroughfare. There are seven of these low buildings, taking up the greater part of the block. There are only two other buildings—the one on the corner of Thirty-sixth Street, the old Pierre Lorillard homestead, now owned by the Havemeyers, a big brick building, and the one next above it, a four-story brownstone dwelling altered for business. There is always some good reason when small and inferior buildings, bringing in a minimum amount of rent, are left standing on valuable land. In this case there is a strong reason, if not a good one. The land on which stand the seven small buildings belongs to the Paran Stevens estate. Mrs. Paran Stevens, who had definite opinions upon many things, was not lacking in ideas in regard to the executors' management of her husband's estate. She could never come to a sufficiently satisfactory agreement with them to have the estate settled and lease or sell the property. The property, as it stands, has always been let on a year's lease, however, and with a sixty-day proviso in case of sale. This has not, so far, given the tenants any uneasiness. The florists who occupy the building on the corner have been there for eighteen years, and matters stand now in regard to the estate as they did then. It is said that Lady Paget, Mrs. Stevens's daughter, took up the trouble where her mother left it. Real estate firms say, however, that recently propositions for a long lease or sale of the land have been considered. One proposition was to have a ten-story block occupy the place of the seven buildings. An outlet was to have been made back of the buildings. The only objection to this project was a disagreement in regard to terms, and others may be considered and agreed upon in the near future.

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"I would like to get it very much," said mamma, meditatively considering a desired purchase, "but I don't feel that I can afford it."

"Never mind, mamma," said the small boy, "when I am a big man I will go to the workhouse and earn a lot of money for you."

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The object of the Pet Dog Club, which held its annual meeting at the Hoffman House on Wednesday, is to "encourage the breeding of small or pet dogs to the highest standard of perfection," to advance the general knowledge in regard to the care of such dogs, &c. The club hopes some day to be able to say that the pets of American women are as high bred and perfect specimens of dog quality as can be found anywhere in the world. The organization, as a whole, looks forward to attaining some day as great an eminence as the Ladies' Kennel Association of England, which has for a patron and member the Princess of Wales. Among the fine dogs now owned by members of the club are three Maltese spaniels which belong to Mrs. Horace Stokes, and which are at Villamount, her country place at Hackettsville, N. J. These animals are very small, white as snow, with long white curls which look like spun silk, little black noses, and black eyes. They are rare animals, which were imported by Mrs. Stokes. The breed came originally from the Island of Malta, where for a long time the women of the island, who kept them for pets, refused to sell a female dog, and it was not possible to breed them in other parts of the country.

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The coming dog for a fashionable pet, a member of the Pet Dog Club says, he believes will be the Blenheim spaniel, such as was presented to Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, by her husband, the Duke, upon her arrival at Blenheim Castle—and possibly for that reason. The history of the origin of the connection of this particular variety of dog with Blenheim is a legend of the days of the great Duke. A little lemon-and-white spaniel followed him into the battle of Blenheim, refusing to be driven back. After the battle, the Duke carried the little animal home and presented it to his wife. Since then every Duke of Marlborough, upon the occasion of his marriage, has presented to his wife a Blenheim spaniel.

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If local travelers in search of exercise were dismayed when it was announced that the Fifth Avenue bus line was to change hands and pneumatic tires to be put on the wheels of all the vehicles, they may again rejoice. It is possible that there may be pneumatic tires upon some of the wheels of some of the buses. There are certainly none upon the majority of them. Patrons still undergo the same violent digestion-abetting process as of old. The 'buses, as of yore, can be warranted to give to the human system a greater and more general all-around shake-up than can be produced in the same length of time in a gymnasium, turn verein, or any other place devoted to the good cause of exercise, the city bicycle rinks not excepted.

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"Lots of apples up the State this year," says an old farmer. "A friend of mine has sent eighty-five barrels to Scotland. The returns have just been received. With the expenses deducted, he has received 20 cents apiece for each barrel of apples."

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There is a distinction made in street-car etiquette in regard to seats. A man will hurry into a car, and get a seat if he possibly can, regardless of the many women trying to do the same thing, and he will keep his seat under general conditions when he has it; but if a number of people are standing in a car, and a seat is vacated, it is seldom that he will take it if a woman is standing. Even two women starting for the same seat under these conditions are apt to draw back politely, each for the other, and the elder woman usually takes the seat. It is this unwritten law of street-car etiquette which made the following incident more marked: One of the seats in an overfull car had been vacated, and a young colored girl started toward it. A man started at the same time, at first leisurely, and then, seeing that he had a competitor in the race, more hurriedly, reached the seat first, and took it. "That is where the race question crops out," said a woman who had watched the proceeding with interest. "Yes," said her companion, warmly, "it is a race question. That man is a full-blooded hog, and I have seen them before."

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Aunty had come to visit the family, and the children were delighted. She had hardly kissed them all around and seated herself when Kenneth exclaimed: "Aunty, George has something to tell you." "No, I don't want to tell you," said George, standing bashfully against the wall, with his hands behind him. "Yes, come right here, my little man, and tell me all about it," said Aunty. "It's my birfday," said George, as he crept slowly nearer. Then Aunty had to treat them all, as she always did on such occasions.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—New-York's delegation to the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation will leave for St. Louis this evening in a special car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. During its quarter of a century existence the board has been energetic in the interest of steam vessel owners, and has been actively instrumental in improving safeguards for life and property on steam vessels, creating fixed rules for their navigation, relieving them from the exactions of unnecessary patents, and protecting them from unwise legislation and excessive damage liability. The New-York party which will be quartered at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, consists of R. C. Veit, Standard Oil Company; P. H. Marshall, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Charles H. Boyer, L. Boyer & Sons; M. E. Staples, Erie Railroad Company; G. L. Douglass, New-York Central Railroad Company; M. Moran, Moran Towing Line; C. W. Woolsey, Hoboken Ferries; L. Luckenbach, Luckenbach Towing Line; P. Ronan, Ronan Towing Line; E. G. Osborn, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; J. G. Emmons, New-York Harbor Towboat Line; George L. Norton, Marine Journal; D. M. Munger, Robert Rogers, J. Loughlin, Charles F. Harris, William Gerard, J. B. Hubbell, and Mr. Ivens.

—Delegate McHugh of the International Federation of Marine Trades in Great Britain yesterday addressed a meeting of sailors and longshoremen at 51 South Street. He explained to them how the federation had been organized and wanted the sailors and longshoremen of the United States to join. While he did not advocate strikes, he said they had another method of action in England when wages were cut down, and that was giving the employers value for value; in other words, doing less work for lower wages. Several longshoremen signed a roll of membership for a new longshoremen's union. Next week the new union will meet to elect officers.

—Henry L. Leporin of Eighth Avenue, near Forty-third Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of retaining $500 belonging to Washington Heights Council of the United Order of True Friends, of which he was Treasurer. He was held in $1,000 bail by Judge McMahon in Part I. General Sessions.

—Among the passengers on the American Line steamship St. Louis, due here to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer and family, T. S. Dennison, the Rev. Randolph Harrison, and T. M. Vernon.

—The first meeting this season of the American Society for the Improvement of Speech was held in the Carnegie Building last night. Miss Caroline B. Le Row, author of "English as She Is Taught," delivered an address on "The A, B, C of Speech," as an educational and social question. Dr. Edward G. Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brooklyn, and others took part in the discussion which followed. Future meetings of the society will be held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

—A farewell meeting will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, this evening at 8 o'clock, to take leave of Miss Mary H. Irwin, M. D., C. M., who is about to start for Ceylon as a missionary of the American Board. The Rev. A. H. Bradford will preside, and addresses, illustrated by stereoptican views of Ceylon and India, will be given by the Misses Leitch of Ceylon.

—Bernard Metzger, a real estate lawyer of 261 Broadway, accused by Mrs. Mary L. Goldstein of dishonestly securing from her a lot on Second Avenue valued at $7,000, and who was indicted for forgery two months ago, surrendered himself yesterday and was held in $2,000 bail for trial by Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions. Metzger explained that he had been in Europe and had just returned.

—The Quid Nunc, an up-town literary club, which has its limited membership already filled, will hold its first meeting of the season at its clubrooms, 181 Lenox Avenue, on Friday evening, Oct. 16. Mr. Edward Carroll, Jr., author of "The Principles and Practice of Finance," will read a paper on "The Universal Standard of Value."

—The officers of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College will be at home to the members of the association and their friends, for the first time this season, from 3 until 5 o'clock to-day, in the Alumnae Library, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Dr. Sophie Kupfer-Kohn and Mrs. Vineberg of the class of '83 will pour tea.

—A typographical error in the report of J. Fairfax McLaughlin's debate at the hall of the Retail Grocers' Union Wednesday night made him say that the election of William J. Bryan "Will rest on the dead corpse of our prosperity." Mr. McLaughlin said "His election will restore the dead corpse of our prosperity."

—An indignation meeting, to protest against the Raines law hotels, will be held in Jackson Hall, 515 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Sunday at 4 o'clock. Volney B. Cushing of Maine will speak. It is claimed that the Raines law hotels have greatly increased the number of Sunday arrests for drunkenness.

—The Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment held its quarterly meeting last night at the Arena. The old officers of the society were re-elected, and then Col. John N. Coyne, who captured the first rebel flag during the civil war, read a paper on the battle of Williamsburg, Va.

—The subject of political preaching will be discussed by the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder in St. James's Lutheran Church, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, on Sunday, Oct. 11, at 8 P. M.

—George F. Faulkner, the long-distance rider who started out from Buffalo at 5:30 A. M. Tuesday morning to break the record to this city, gave up his ride on arriving at Utica yesterday because of the poor roads.

—The body of nine-year-old George Lovelace of 2,169 Fifth Avenue, who was drowned in the Harlem River last Saturday, was found floating near One Hundred and Thirty-second Street yesterday afternoon.

—Fifty candidates for Inspectors of plumbing were examined yesterday by the Civil Service Board. The salary of the Inspectors is $1,100 a year, and they are employed in several of the city departments.

—The first solemn celebration of mass on the new marble altars in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, East Forty-third Street, will take place Sunday.

Brooklyn.

—Broker Josiah J. White of 134 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who passed two nights in Raymond Street Jail for contempt of court, on an order issued by Surrogate Abbott, was released from custody yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, who said the Surrogate's order was defective. Mr. White was promptly rearrested on a revised order from the Surrogate, and was again released by Justice Clement, who held that the second order was no more effective than the first.

—The old Clermont Rink in Brooklyn will soon to be equipped as an ice skating rink by the St. Nicholas Ice Company of New-York. The skating surface will be 155 by 100 feet, and will be covered with artificial ice. Morse, Burtis & Co. yesterday got the contract to furnish 53,000 feet of iron pipe, to be laid in the rink for ice-making purposes.

New-Jersey.

—Lowell M. Palmer, President of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, yesterday leased for a long term the old Jersey City steel works, and the Force property at the foot of Warren Street, Jersey City. The property has a water front of 460 feet on the "gap." Mr. Palmer declined to say to what use the property is to be put.

—Pierre Lor

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

AUTHOR OF "TRILBY" DEAD

GEORGE DU MAURIER DIES OF HEART AND LUNG TROUBLES.

He Had Been Ill for Some Time, and His Death Was Peaceful—A Story that During His Sickness He Said to His Friends that Success Had Ruined Him—A Chill Settled on His Lungs and Added a Complication to His Case.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—George Louis-Palmella Busson du Maurier, the artist and author, who had been suffering for some time with heart and lung trouble, died at 2:30 o'clock this morning. His death was peaceful.

None of the London afternoon papers announcing the death of du Maurier gives any details of his demise beyond the simple statement that he died peacefully at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

A story was published in the London papers on Sept. 29, the day on which The St. James Gazette announced the fact that the distinguished artist and author was confined to his bed with a serious affection of the heart and lungs, in which the sick man was represented as being very despondent and having said to his friends at his bedside: "I can't cheer up; I have been too successful, and success has ruined me."

The physicians who attended du Maurier announce that his heart had been weak for years, and that a fortnight ago this affection became aggravated by a chill, the effects of which settled upon his lungs. The voluminous obituary notices published in the London newspapers make no aliusion to his alleged remark to a friend that popularity had killed him, and there is every reason to believe that he never so expressed himself.

CAREER OF THE ARTIST-AUTHOR.

A Contributor to Punch and an Artist of Thackeray.

George du Maurier, who recently rose to eminence as a writer of fiction through the publication of "Peter Ibbetson" and "Trilby," and especially the latter, before his novels appeared had reached fame as a draughtsman for Punch, on the staff of which he was the successor of John Leech. His contributions to Punch have pictured to the public in its varying phases the higher social life of England, as seen in Hyde Park, at the theatres, in dining rooms, at garden parties, in clubs, and at country houses. But it is as the author of "Trilby" that du Maurier is known to the greater number of readers.

His full name was George Louis Pamela Busson du Maurier, the nobility to which the family belonged being, however, of the smaller class. The real family name is Busson, the du Maurier coming from the château le Maurier, built in the fifteenth century, and still existing in Anjou, or Maine, where it has descended to baser uses, being now a brewery. This château belonged originally to the Auberys, who, in the seventeenth century, bore the title du Maurier. They were cousins of the Bussons, between whom and them there were many marriages, so that finally to the Bussons the territorial name descended. Du Maurier's grandfather Robert was what was known as a gentleman glassblower, glassblowing, previous to the Revolution, being a monopoly of the "gentilhommes." The industry was considered an art, and commoners were not allowed to engage in it. Mr. du Maurier, in his "Peter Ibbetson," made use of many names he had found in the story of his family.

When the Revolution broke out, du Maurier's grandfather fled to England to escape the guillotine, and in England was born the father of George. During his stay in England, which lasted until 1816, the grandfather was mainly dependent on a pension of $40 a year for each member of his family, paid by the British Government. On returning to France the grandfather undertook teaching, and at his death was a schoolmaster at Tours.

Du Maurier's Childhood.

Du Maurier's father then took up the glass-blowing industry in a small way. He married an Englishwoman at the British Embassy in Paris, and in March, 1834, in a little house in the Champs Elysées, the son George was born. This house was owned by his father, and afterward sold. It was then pulled down. "I often look at the spot when I am in Paris," said du Maurier a few years ago, in an interview with R. H. Sherrard, "and what I most miss are the plane trees, which in my childhood used to be there; very different from the miserable, stumpy avenue of to-day. It is a disillusion which comes upon me with equal force at each new visit, for I remember the trees, and the trees only."

When du Maurier was still a small child his parents went to Belgium, where they remained three years, and then went to London, where they took the house at 1 Devonshire Terrace, which a year later was taken by Charles Dickens. An incident of this period in his life du Maurier always remembered. He was riding a pony in the park one day when the groom asked him to take off his hat, "and then," as he has told the story, "cantered past a young woman surrounded by horsemen. I waved my hat, and the young woman smiled and kissed her hand to me. It was the Queen and her equerries." The removal from the Devonshire House Terrace was due to the father's loss of property. Having scientific tastes, with skill in inventions, his money went into schemes which did not succeed. He removed from London to Boulogne, where du Maurier led a happy life, which he intended to book, although he had already pictured much of his childhood in "Peter Ibbetson."

At Manhood's Threshold.

From Boulogne the family migrated to Paris, and the boy, now thirteen, was sent to school at the Pension Froussard, of which he gives accounts in "The Martian," his novel now running through the pages of Harper's Magazine. Going up to the Sorbonne finally for his baccalaureate degree, he failed in his Latin. Utterly broken by the failure, he went to his father in London with such a woebegone face that his father burst into a roar of laughter, which gave the boy, as he has said, the greatest pleasure experienced in all his life. His father intended him for a scientific pursuit, and sent him to an English school to study chemistry, in which he took no interest whatever, and could acquire none, but spent his time in what was to become his favorite occupation and pastime—making caricatures. While he was thought to be a very unsatisfactory student of chemistry, his teachers were amused by his caricatures, and he got on with them very well.

Du Maurier's ambition at this time was in a musical direction, but his father steadily discouraged him, although possessed himself of a beautiful voice. Du Maurier thought his father might have become the greatest singer of his time. "There were millions in his throat," he once said, and then added: "My poor father died in my arms as he was singing one of Count de Segur's drinking songs. He left this world almost with music on his lips."

Having been set up in business in a chemical laboratory by his father, du Maurier waited patiently for business, but found extremely little. Two years later his father died, and then he went to Paris to live with his mother. "We were very poor," he has said of this period, "and very dull and dismal it was."

As a Student of Art.

He now resolved to enter upon a study of art, and accordingly entered Gleyre's studio. Of his life in those days and the loss of one eye, he said to Mr. Sherrard:

"These were my joyous Quartier Latin days, spent in the charming society of Poynter, Whistler, Armstrong, Lamont, and others. I have described Gleyre's studio in 'Trilby.' For Gleyre I had a great admiration, and at that time thought his 'Illusions Perdue' a veritable masterpiece, though I hardly think so now. My happy Quartier Latin life only lasted one year, for in 1857 we went to Antwerp, and here I worked at the Antwerp Academy under de Keyser and van Lerius. And it was on a day in van Lerius's studio that the great tragedy of my life occurred. I was drawing from a model, when suddenly the girl's head seemed to me to dwindle to the size of a walnut. I clapped my hand over my left eye. Had I been mistaken? I could see as well as ever. But when, in its turn, I covered my right eye, I learned what had happened. My left eye had failed me. It might be altogether lost. It was so sudden a blow that I was as thunderstruck. Seeing my dismay, van Lerius came up and asked me what might be the matter, and I told him, and he said that it was nothing, that he had had that himself, and so on. And a doctor whom I anxiously consulted that same day comforted me and said that the accident was a passing one. However, my eye grew worse and worse, and the fear of total blindness beset me constantly. That was the most tragic event of my life. It has poisoned all my existence. In the Spring of 1859 we heard of a great specialist who lived in Dusseldorf, and we went to see him. He examined my eyes, and he said that though the left eye was certainly lost, I had no reason to fear losing the other, but that I must be very careful not to drink beer and not eat cheese, and so on. It was comforting to know that I was not to be blind, but I have never quite shaken off the terror of that apprehension."

Realizing that it was now time for him to earn his own living, du Maurier asked his mother for $50, with which to visit London. In London he renewed his acquaintance with Whistler; in fact, he lodged with him, and soon began to contribute to Once a Week and then to Punch. The first drawing in Punch, a journal to which he was to contribute throughout his life, appeared in 1860. It represented him and Whistler entering a studio where smoking was going on. Du Maurier's life thenceforth was prosperous. He married in 1863, and his only trouble since has been the tormenting fear respecting his eyes.

His Literary Work.

Literary work came from du Maurier late in life. Besides his regular contributions to Punch, he had already illustrated Thackeray's "Esmond" and "Ballads," as well as many books by other writers. So high had he risen in the art world that in 1885 a special exhibition of his works was held in the rooms of the Fine Arts Society. It was not until 1892 that "Peter Ibbetsen" appeared in Harper's Magazine, and in 1894 followed his "Trilby," with a popularity as phenomenal as it was widespread. Mr. du Maurier, in Mr. Sherrard's interview, referred in an interesting manner to the literary aspects of his life:

"Nobody more than myself was surprised at the great success of my novels. I never expected anything of the sort. I did not know that I could write. I had no idea that I had any experiences worth recording. The circumstances under which I came to write are curious. I was walking one evening with Henry James up and down the High Street, in Bayswater—I had made James's acquaintance much in the same way as I have made yours. James said that he had great difficulty in finding plots for his stories. 'Plots,' I exclaimed, 'I am full of plots, and I went on to tell him the plot of 'Trilby.' 'But you ought to write that story,' cried James. 'I can't write,' I said. 'I have never written. If you like the plot so much you may take it.' But James would not take it. He said it was too valuable a present, and that I must write the story myself.

"Well, on reaching home that night I set to work, and by the next morning I had written the first two numbers of 'Peter Ibbetsen.' It seemed to flow from my pen without effort in a full stream. But I thought it must be poor stuff, and I determined to look for an omen to learn whether any success would attend this new departure. So I walked out into the garden, and the very first thing that I saw was a large wheelbarrow, and that comforted and reassured me, for, as you will remember, there is a wheelbarrow in the first chapter of 'Peter Ibbetsen.'

"Some time later I was dining with Osgood, and he said: 'I hear, du Maurier, that you are writing stories,' and asked me to let him see something. So 'Peter Ibbetsen' was sent over to America, and was accepted at once. Then 'Trilby' followed, and the 'boom' came, a 'boom' which surprised me immensely, for I never took myself au serieux as a novelist. Indeed, this 'boom' rather distresses me when I reflect that Thackeray never had a 'boom.' And I hold that a 'boom' means nothing as a sign of the literary excellence—nothing but money."

Du Maurier's Early Life.

Just as "Peter Ibbetsen" and "Trilby" contain many passages which describe with minuteness scenes and events which du Maurier saw in early life, so does his new story, "The Martian," begun in Harper's Magazine for October, abound in reminiscences of his own career. An interesting example of this may be found in his account of a French boarding school of the year 1847:

"M. Bonzig, or, 'le Grand Bonzig,' as he was called behind his back, sat at his table on the estrade, correcting the exercises of the eighth class, (huitième,) which he coached in Latin and French. It was the lowest class in the school; yet one learned much in it that was of consequence; not, indeed, that Balbus built a wall—as I'm told we learn over here (a small matter to make such a fuss about, after so many years)—but that the Lord made heaven and earth in six days, and rested on the seventh.

"If M. Bonzig seemed hot and weary as well he might, and sighed, and looked up every now and then to mop his brow and think. And as he gazed into the green and azure depths beyond the north window, his dark brown eyes quivered and vibrated from side to side through his spectacles with a queer quick tremolo, such as I have never seen in any eyes but his.

"About five-and-twenty boys sat at their desks; boys of all ages between seven and fourteen—many with closely cropped hair, 'à la malcontent,' like nice little innocent convicts; and nearly all in blouses, mostly blue; some with their garments loosely flowing; others confined at the waist by a tricolored ceinture de gymnastique, so deep and stiff it almost amounted to stays.

"As for the boys themselves, some were energetic and industrious, some listless and lazy and lolling, and quite languid with the heat; some fidgety and restless, on the lookout for excitement of any kind—a cab or carriage raising the dust on its way to the Bois, a water-cart laying it (there were no hydrants then;) a courier bearing royal dispatches, or a mounted orderly; a Passy omnibus, to or fro every ten or twelve minutes; the marchand de coco with his bell; a regiment of the line with its band; a chorus of peripatetic Orphéonistes—a swallow, a butterfly, a far-off balloon—any sight or sound to relieve the tedium of those two hours that dragged their weary lengths from half past one till half past three—every day but Sunday and Thursday.

"Even now I find the early afternoon a little trying to wear through without a nap, say from two to four."

CLASSICAL CLUB OF YALE.

Dedication of Its New Quarters to be Made To-day.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Elaborate preparations have been made at Yale for the dedication of the new quarters of the Classical Club in the recently completed Phelps Memorial Hall. About sixty college Presidents and leading university professors of the country will be present to-morrow, when a reception will be held and addresses will be delivered by the renowned Greek archaeologist, Dr. Wilhelm Doerpfeld of Athens and Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Doerpfeld's address will be given at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and will be devoted to the subject of recent excavations in Greece. The address of Prof. Gildersleeve will be on classical philology in America. Both theses will contain much matter now placed before the classic scholars for the first time. The exercises to-morrow will be practically a dedication of the new Phelps Memorial Gateway and Hall at Yale, although not formally so.

Mr. Hobart Reviews a Procession.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 8.—Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart last night reviewed the first general Republican parade from his residence. Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Griggs, wife of the Governor of New-Jersey, assisted at the display of fireworks. There were 2,500 men, mostly uniformed, in line.

A COMPLETE THIRD TICKET

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL DEMOCRATS IN THE FIELD.

Convention at Hartford Nominates Electors and State, Congressional, and Senatorial Candidates—Resolutions Adopted Indorsing Palmer and Buckner and the Indianapolis Platform—Hearty Indorsement for President Cleveland.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8.—The National Democrats of Connecticut held their State Convention here to-day, and nominated Electoral, State, Congressional, and Senatorial tickets. Three hundred and fifty delegates were present. William J. Mills, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller served as the presiding officer.

Chairman Waller's Speech.

Mr. Waller made an interesting address on taking the chair, in the course of which he said:

"I accept the honor you have so graciously and unanimously tendered me with unaffected pride. I pledged myself in public speech in the last Democratic Convention, held in this hall in June, that I would oppose at Chicago repudiation or Populism in whatever disguise they might appear, or form they might assume, and your action to-day satisfies me that you believe I did all that I could to redeem that pledge.

"And now, Democrats, I am for the defeat of the Chicago usurpers and their Populist allies, first of all, by somebody, sure—by National Democrats under the Blue and Gray and the leadership of Palmer and Buckner, men we reverence and honor, if it can be done; if not, by National patriots from whatever party they come or whatever banner they bear—if it is not red and has not upon it the 16 to 1 hieroglyphics, or the face of either Altgeld or Tillman.

"Fellow-Democrats, the contest in which we are enlisted is in some respects not unlike that of 1861. It has broken up political associations, it has separated personal friends.

"But the contest, thank God, is nearly ended. The dark clouds of disaster are passing away. There is less fear and more courage as the campaign progresses, and sound-money men are crowding to the front. The gifted talker of the 16-to-1 crusaders is beginning himself to feel the change that is occurring. He is now repeating the saying wherever he goes that if he is defeated his cause will survive, but his cause is as dead as Dorus now. He only survives. And after November he will only be a recollection of American vigor misdirected and American eloquence misapplied."

Repeated cheering and laughter were evoked by the telling points in Mr. Waller's speech, delivered in his usual forceful, earnest style. When Mr. Waller mentioned Tillman's name the convention hissed, but was stopped by the speaker, who said:

"No, don't waste your breath hissing him; he's not worth it. Don't interfere with the Almighty. God knows, perhaps, that South Carolina needs punishing."

Three cheers were given for Palmer and Buckner at the call of Mr. Waller as he closed, and the convention then gave three hearty cheers for Mr. Waller.

The Platform Adopted.

Alfred E. Burr, the venerable editor of The Hartford Times, read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was unanimously adopted. The convention made these declarations:

"We, the National Democratic Party of the State of Connecticut, in convention assembled, reaffirm the declarations made by the Connecticut Democracy in convention at Hartford on June 10, 1896, which were as follows:

"The Democrats of Connecticut believe that the fundamental principles of the party, declared by its founder, Thomas Jefferson, and reaffirmed by Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland, are binding at all times. Among them are the following essential doctrines in the creed of the party:

"The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

"Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political—freedom of religion.

"As a necessary consequence honest payment of public debts and the preservation of the public faith and credit require that the gold standard of money, as a measure of value, shall be maintained.

Gold Standard Sound Banking.

"While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, deeming it a device for the debasement of our currency, and to the compulsory purchase of silver by the Government. Under existing circumstances, to pay public debts in silver coin is repudiation; to pay private debts in the same coin is to rob the wage-earner; and to provide for the free coinage of silver means the destruction of legitimate business, and great suffering among the laboring classes.

"We believe the safety of our National finances requires a system of sound banking, by which a bank-note currency ample to supply the needs of the whole country shall be created, safely secured, and always and everywhere redeemable in gold.

"The purpose of all taxation being revenue, in establishing a system of tariff taxation for revenue careful consideration should be given to the schedules with due regard for the cost of raw materials and the interest of labor. We are opposed to any further general revision of the tariff as tending to unsettle business and deprive labor of employment; and we believe that only such changes should be made from time to time as are necessary to provide revenue.

"These revenues should be made equal to the expenditures, and should provide a surplus for the payment of the Federal debt. Expenditures should be governed by economy and simplicity of administration, and should be made with regard to the ability of the people to pay taxes, whether direct or indirect.

The President Indorsed.

"We heartily indorse the Administration of President Cleveland, and we especially approve his firm support of the public credit and his exemplification of the Monroe doctrine.

"We, the National Democracy of Connecticut, unreservedly and unqualifiedly indorse the platform and candidates of the Indianapolis Convention, and commend the candidates of the National and State tickets to all voters who desire to adhere to the principles of true Democracy."

Cheers were given as the plank indorsing the Administration of President Cleveland was read.

Two other resolutions were presented by the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted, one making the name to be placed on the ticket the "National Democratic," and the other authorizing the State Central Committee to fill any vacancies which may occur in the ticket nominated.

Colin M. Ingersoll of New-Haven and George Beach of Hartford were nominated for Electors at Large. District Electors were nominated as follows: First District—Edward C. Pinney of Stafford; Second—Samuel Russell of Middletown; Third—Frederick M. Osgood of Norwich; Fourth—James Alldis of Torrington.

State Ticket Nominated.

The State ticket was nominated by acclamation. Joel A. Sperry of New-Haven was named for Governor; William Waldo Hyde, Mayor of Hartford, for Lieutenant Governor; Judge William Belcher of New-London, for State Secretary; George H. Hoyt of Stamford, for Treasurer; Hobart W. Curtis of Waterbury, for Controller.

Nominations for members of Congress were made as follows: First District—E. Henry Hyde, Hartford; Second—Col. H. Holton Wood, Derby; Third—Dr. Henry L. Hammond, Killingly; Fourth—Morris W. Seymour, Bridgeport.

The following nominations for State Senators were made by districts: First—John H. Hall, Hartford; Second—John Norton; Third—Mr. Hotchkiss; Fifth—Homer Twitchell, Naugatuck; Sixth—Dr. E. T. Cornwall; Seventh—W. B. Stoddard; Eighth—W. S. Pardee, New-Haven; Ninth—George B. Stanton, Jr., Stonington; Eleventh—Henry A. Eastman, Colchester; Twelfth—H. Floyd Delafield, Darien; Fifteenth—James B. Sanford, Redding; Sixteenth—Dr. Omer La Rue, Putnam; Seventeenth—John Moulton; Eighteenth—Rowland D. Baldwin, Winchester; Nineteenth—Gen. R. Pierce, Canaan; Twentieth—Dwight W. Griswold; Twenty-first—Warren A. Doolittle, Clinton; Twenty-third—Asa Pettingill; Twenty-fourth—Merrick A. Marry, Union.

State Central Committee.

The following State Central Committee was chosen, also by Senatorial Districts: Leopold De Leouw, Hartford; John S. Bisley, Manchester; S. J. Lyon, R. J. Vance, New-Britain; F. J. Brown, Waterbury; W. D. Parker, Meriden; W. J. Mills, New-Haven; Richard P. Freeman, New-London; Dr. R. F. Carrington, Galen H. Carter, Jr., Stamford; Samuel Daskam, Norwalk; F. S. Stevens, Bridgeport; Alexander Wildman, S. O. Bowen, Eastford; C. S. Burlingame, Canterbury; James Alldi, Torrington; Nicholas Staub, New-Milford; George C. Woodruff, Litchfield; Charles A. Elliott, Clinton; E. K. Hubbard, Jr., Middletown; A. R. Goodrich, Vernon; Pitt Barrows, Mansfield.

The following nominations of Judges of Probate throughout the State were reported to the State Central Committee: Enfield District—E. Spencer; Naugatuck—Harvey G. Dennison; Bethany—Samuel R. Woodard; Cheshire—George R. Johnson; Waterbury—Robert A. Lowe; New-Haven—Carlos H. Storrs; Seymour; Stamford—H. Stanley Finch; Norwalk—James T. Hubbell; Danbury—L. Legrand Hopkins; Huntington—D. N. Clark; Winchester—George L. Cook of Colebrook; Norfolk—E. G. Trescott; New-Milford—John F. Addis; Saybrook—J. H. Banning of Deep River; Clinton—J. H. Sperry; Essex—George R. Johnson; Haddam—Ephram P. Arnold; Killingworth—D. R. Stevens; Old Saybrook—S. H. Chalker of Lyme; Westbrook—H. R. Parker.

The State Central Committee met after the convention adjourned and organized by electing William J. Mills of New-Haven Chairman, and Frederick J. Brown of Waterbury Secretary. Headquarters will be established in the Exchange Building, New-Haven, where a meeting will be held next Tuesday.

GEN. G. A. SHERIDAN DEAD.

Noted as a Soldier, Republican Orator, and a Lecturer.

The death of Gen. George A. Sheridan is announced, at the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., at the age of fifty-six. He was noted as a soldier, a Republican orator, and in the lecture field. Some years ago he created a sensation by his attacks on what he called "Ingersollism."

Gen. Sheridan was born in Millbury, Mass., Feb. 22, 1840. He was educated at the public schools, and was about to enter Yale College when the war began. He was in Chicago, on his way East, (after a visit to his brother, in Wisconsin,) when he joined the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry as a private. When the regiment was finally organized he was elected Captain of Company C. He passed unharmed through several battles, but was desperately wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. He saw no active service after that engagement. Soon after the war he went to Louisiana, and, becoming actively identified with the politics of the State, was ranked among the foremost leaders of the Republican Party there. He was appointed Adjutant General of the State, and to this position he owes his title of General.

Gen. Sheridan was elected to the Forty-third Congress from Louisiana for the State at large. His election was contested by ex-Gov. Pinchback, and he was not awarded his seat until the closing hours of the last day of the last session, just in time, as he once said, to draw his "pay for two years' service, mileage, per diem, and expenses of contests," amounting in all to something like $14,000. He once declared that his fame as a Congressman was immortal in one respect. "I got more money for less actual service than any other man who ever served his country in the same capacity," was the way he put it when asked regarding his Congressional career.

He was not a relative of Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. On this subject he once humorously said in a political speech: "I am constantly asked what relation I am to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. Let me answer that question so there can be no possible misunderstanding. I am not his brother, nor his cousin, his father or his mother, his uncle or his aunt, nor his wife's aunt's sister's mother-in-law. In fact, I am no possible relation of the great soldier. He has had quite a number of misfortunes in life, but being a relative of mine is not one of them."

While there was no blood relationship between the men, they were great friends during the lifetime of both.

Gen. G. A. Sheridan was a jolly and entertaining man. As a platform orator he was brilliant, eloquent, and convincing. He was best known during his lecture career for his attack on Ingersoll in a lecture named "A Modern Pagan."

During the last part of his life he was a resident of Washington, and for one term was Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. He leaves a daughter, Miss Emma V. Sheridan, who is well known as an actress and writer. She was at one time a member of Richard Mansfield's company, and of late supported the tragedian Thomas W. Keene. She has written several plays in recent years.

HIGHWAYMEN IN BROOKLYN.

Three Masked Men Operate in Regular Western Style.

Three masked highwaymen, armed with revolvers, held up Arthur Williams, an electrical engineer, and son of the Rev. C. S. Williams, on Lenox Road, Brooklyn, late Wednesday night, and robbed him of $17. They then allowed him to go on his way.

Mr. Williams lives with his father, at Lenox Road and Rogers Avenue. He was walking home about 11 o'clock, and was within a block of his home when the three men suddenly sprang from behind trees and covered him with revolvers. "Don't move or shout," said one of the men, "if you value your life. Throw up your arms."

Mr. Williams did as he was bidden, and while two of the highwaymen held pistols at his head the third rifled his pockets. He found Mr. Williams's pocketbook, which contained $17, and taking the money, gave him back his pocketbook. He was also allowed to keep his keys, a knife, and a matchbox.

"Right about face," said the spokesman, "Now march, and don't you look back or shout for help if you want to keep your skin whole."

Mr. Williams obeyed, and ran toward his home, while the robbers ran in the opposite direction.

Members of Mr. Williams's family and the police of the Grant Street Station searched for the highwaymen, but without success.

Objects to the Exhibition Place.

George B. Brewster, counsel for Artist de Barbach, painter of the picture, "Ingersoll at the Entrance of Hell," served an injunction yesterday on B. Currier, who is exhibiting the picture at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, prohibiting him from continuing the exhibition. The artist asks for the injunction on the ground that Sulzer's Park is not a proper place for exhibiting the picture. Mr. Currier claimed that he had a contract with the artist, and that there is nothing in it that stipulates where the picture is to be exhibited.

FAMILY HONOR IN PERIL

DAVID BANKS'S PUBLIC WARNING TO A "CERTAIN PARTY."

Some Young Man of a Family of High Repute Has Been Using Mr. Banks's Name to Obtain Money—No Clue Given to the Name—Action Taken to Avoid Publicity—If the Warning Is Unheeded, Courts Will Be Appealed To.

David Banks, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, former President of the New-York Club and of the St. Nicholas Club; a member of the Manhattan Club, Union Club, New-York Yacht Club, City Club, and of several other social organizations, published a notice in a morning paper yesterday as follows:

A certain party has been getting credit on my account. I hereby give notice that no one has the right or is authorized to loan or give credit to him, as I will not pay any bills of his contraction, and he is not authorized to refer to me in any manner.

DAVID BANKS, 20 Murray Street.

This attracted much attention among the club friends of Mr. Banks. Speculation was rife as to the identity of the "certain party," but if any of them knew who was meant, they kept the information to themselves. Mr. Banks refused to give the name of the young man, but he implied much in his conversation on the subject.

The person who has been using the name and credit of Mr. Banks for his own personal profit bears a name that is well-known in society, and he has evidently been going the pace that kills. It is implied that he is a resident of Fifth Avenue and is a member of several clubs and a young man of excellent family.

Mr. Banks, who is the head of the firm of Banks & Brothers, law book publishers, at 20 Murray Street, was very much exercised over the affair when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. When asked about the notice, Mr. Banks said:

The Name Kept Secret.

"I do not care to make the name of the young man whom I intended to reach by this notice public at this time. It was the only way I could think of to put a stop to a practice that might have resulted in a public disclosure and deep disgrace to the name of one of the best families in the city.

"The 'certain party' to whom I referred in the notice is well known in society and a member of some of the clubs to which I belong. For several weeks since my return from my country place, at New-London, Conn., I have been constantly annoyed by receiving bills from some of my most intimate friends in club and business circles, who have given credit to this young man in my name.

"The frequency with which these bills reached me, taken with the standing of the young man and his family, astonished me. I was fully aware of the fact that he was going the pace, and I had loaned him sums of money on several occasions; but I never dreamed that he would carry his folly to a point that would lay him open to a criminal charge, or, at any rate, closely borders on the criminal.

How the Swindling Was Done.

"His methods were very simple. He would go to some business concern well known to me and use my name with perfect freedom. In this way he would obtain sums varying from $25 to $50, and the amount would be charged to me. Soon the bills would come in and in this way I learned of the unlawful use of my name and credit. As far as I know, he has never attempted to use my name on paper, but he always said that I would be responsible for any amount he asked for. The bills came in so fast and for such large amounts among a varied lot of business men that I was forced to take some action to put a stop to the practice. At first I wrote the young man a letter, but as no attention was paid to this I have been forced to print a public notice in the newspapers. This, I thought, was the safest way to check the matter without making any names public. I don't want to do that, for it would only place a blot upon a family name that is respected and honorable and ruin the young man.

"I think the young man means all right. He has been living pretty swift, and, I suppose, has been pushed for ready cash, but I don't think he has realized that he has done anything criminal. I know his family are good for any amount he may secure, and for this reason I would not resort to extreme measures unless forced to.

"The young man's family are at present traveling in Europe and know nothing of his actions. They would be horrified if they did. I cannot say how much has been obtained by the young man, but it is a considerable amount. No, I will not make his name public, but if he continues to use my name for the purpose of obtaining money, I will take the matter into the courts. I hope this will serve as a warning to him and other young men who might be inclined to use the same means to obtain money."

Several club men, friends of Mr. Banks, were seen yesterday, but in every instance they pleaded ignorance of the facts, except in one case, when a gentleman would not allow the use of his name, nor would he tell the name of the young man who defrauded Mr. Banks, but he gave the impression that he knew all about the transaction. He corroborated the story told by Mr. Banks as regards the high standing of the young man's family, but on all other points he was mute.

TO ORGANIZE LONGSHOREMEN.

Edward McHugh Talks of Plan—Another Meeting Next Week.

A meeting of seamen and longshoremen, called to effect an organization, was held yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, 51 South Street.

There was a large attendance, and addresses were made by Edward McHugh of the English unions, who came to America to organize the longshoremen, and, if possible, to effect a federation with the English unions, and James H. Williams, agent for the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union.

Mr. McHugh, who is known as the comical Scotchman, told a number of amusing stories to entertain his hearers, and then urged them to organize. He declared himself as opposed to strikes. He said that the men should work according to the pay they received, and the employers would soon realize that the best way to secure desired results was to pay the wages the men demand. He said the unions had been very successful in securing what the men wanted in England.

Another meeting will be held Wednesday at the same place, when it is expected that an organization will be perfected, to be affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

P. A. Haverty's Sudden Death.

Patrick A. Haverty, a son of Major P. M. Haverty, member of the Board of Tax Assessors, was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Chamberlain, in the Stewart Building, and died a few minutes afterward. Mr. Haverty was twenty-eight years of age, and had been employed in the City Chamberlain's office for the past ten years. His family lived at 67 East Eighty-seventh Street. His death is attributed to apoplexy.

BASKET BALL UPHELD.

Director Ballard of the Y. M. C. A. Says It Is Not a Brutal Game.

The action of the Board of Governors of the Camden (N. J.) Young Men's Christian Association in condemning basket ball, on the ground that it was too brutal a game to be played in a Christian organization, is being freely commented on by the lovers of the sport in this city, and especially at the Young Men's Christian Association in Twenty-third Street, where it has become one of the chief features of the Winter entertainments.

The Camden Board of Governors apparently did not understand the situation when it rendered its decision. The physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association allowed the men to play at least two games each week, and, as rules were not strictly adhered to, roughness crept into the games, until they positively became slugging exhibitions rather than displays of cleverness. Other associations in the vicinity adopted the game, and it became quite popular, until the clubs began to abuse the rules. Then the Governors called a halt.

"The restriction, however, only governs playing under the domain of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the men may go out in the lots and play as much as they choose," the edict read, and, despite the protestations of an aggregation of fifty members of the associations in question, it stands. This year, as in previous years, the Young Men's Christian Association of this city will make basket ball a feature of the gymnastic work, and on Saturday night the juvenile team will play its first game.

"I think," said Physical Director L. E. Ballard at the association rooms yesterday afternoon, "that basket ball, if properly governed, is the best indoor game we have. I played on the team of the Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield when the game was inaugurated five years ago, and have followed the game closely since.

"Like all other sports, the ball element will worm in, but this year the rules are more stringent than ever regarding rough plays, and any man caught fouling will be reported for action to the Board of Managers. I happen to know something of the situation at Camden, and can say that it was the fault of the officials as well as the players in disregarding rules that led to the boycott. We have been playing basket ball here for at least two years and have never had a man hurt, because we see that the rules governing the game are stringently enforced.

GOLD FROM SUB-TREASURIES.

Calculated that $7,861,000 Has Been Withdrawn Since Aug. 27.

From calculations made by Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Muhlmann, it appears that the withdrawals of gold from all the Sub-Treasuries in this country since Aug. 27 aggregate $7,861,000. A large proportion of this amount was taken out of the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco, the withdrawals in this city being comparatively light.

Mr. Muhlmann says that while he has no positive evidence that any gold has been withdrawn for the purpose of hoarding, assuming that such withdrawals have been made, he thinks that they could not have exceeded an average of $60,000 a day.

There is at all times a steady demand for gold for manufacturing purposes. It is estimated that recently an average of about $25,000 a day has been withdrawn from all the Sub-Treasuries for industrial and artistic uses.

The importations of gold, including the consignments from Australia, have almost reached the $50,000,000 mark. Up to last evening the grand total of gold received and gold known to have been engaged for import was $49,306,629.

The firm of Muller, Schall & Co. have ordered $250,000 in gold to be shipped from Europe by one of to-morrows steamers.

A report was current in Wall Street yesterday that the same parties who brought the Bank of British North America brought £100,000 of gold from the Bank of England last Wednesday have also ordered £200,000 from the Bank of France, to be shipped to this country within the next few days.

There was a falling off yesterday in the demand for currency from the West and the South. The total transfers by the Sub-Treasury aggregated $200,000.

FOOTE AND KNEVALS'S DEBTS.

What Causes the Discrepancy in Nominal and Actual Values.

Schedules of Foote & Knevals, importers of sugars, syrups, coffees, and teas at 90 Wall Street, who made an assignment on Sept. 8, were filed, yesterday, by Louis E. Kuster, the assignee. They show total liabilities $622,640, of which $31,114 are contingent; nominal assets, $428,456; actual assets, $17,058. The great difference between the nominal and actual values of the assets is because a large amount of merchandise is pledged as collateral security for drafts, and it is expected that there will be no equity therein, and because of the floating value of the merchandise.

The assets consist of cash, $28; good accounts, nominal, $18,620; actual, $5,253; doubtful accounts, nominal, $45,108; actual $10,000, bad accounts, nominal, $21,703; actual, none; office furniture, $178; two and one-half cargoes of sugar on board ships, nominal, $310,892; actual, none; merchandise hypothecated with banks, nominal, $16,266; actual, none; other merchandise, nominal and actual, $1,459; stocks, nominal, $14,200; actual, $140. The cargoes of sugar are hypothecated to Brown Brothers & Co., to secure loans of $462,146, and seventy-five shares of Woodlawn Cemetery stock, valued at $13,500, are hypothecated to secure loans.

Among the creditors, principally secured are Brown Brothers & Co., $462,146; American Exchange National Bank, $34,500; New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $20,000; Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, $15,530; Mount Morris Bank, $14,730; American Sugar Refining Company, $7,625. The individual schedules of Stephen M. Knevals show liabilities $8,073, nominal assets $18,500, actual assets $275.

ACCEPTS BOTH NOMINATIONS.

Thomas S. Moore Fails to Follow the Example of His Colleagues.

To each of the committees, representing respectively the Democratic and the National Democratic Parties, appointed to notify him of his nomination for the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, Thomas S. Moore yesterday sent a brief note formally accepting the nomination.

The silver Democrats are greatly annoyed because Mr. Moore did not follow the example of Justices Brown and Clements and decline the nomination, for he is known to be antagonistic to the Chicago platform. Although they nominated him, they say he ought to get off the ticket, and the belief is general that he will be "knifed" at the election.

Her Former Sweetheart Arrested.

Herman Berger, the one-time sweetheart of Miss Alvina Seiden of 55 Columbia Street, was yesterday arrested in an action that she has brought against him to recover $5,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

She alleges that all preparations for her marriage with Berger were made; that he failed to appear at the time the ceremony was to have been performed, and that the wedding guests had to be sent home. Miss Selden called on Berger the next day. He told her he had found a girl with plenty of money, and that he would marry his new love and go abroad with her. The action was then instituted and the arrest followed.

A CHANGE IN THE WEST

WHAT MR. ALTENBRAND OBSERVED ON TWO TRIPS.

In July, He Says, He Found the Farmers in Favor of Free Silver, and Heard No Sound-Money Talk—Last Month He Was in the Same Section and Found the People Converted to the Doctrine of Sound Money.

Free-silver sentiment in the West, according to Henry Altenbrand, President of the New-York and Brooklyn Malting Company, has undergone a great change within the last three months.

Mr. Altenbrand visited the West in July, shortly after the Chicago Convention. At that time he found the farmers all in favor of free silver. There was no sound-money talk to be heard.

Between Sept. 20 and 25 he was again in the West, among the same people, and found that they were favoring sound money.

"I had to go to Wisconsin," he said to a TIMES reporter, "toward the middle of July, in order to look after barley for my business, and went into the midst of the farming section. I found them all for Bryan. They were talking in favor of free silver all the time. They wanted a change, and were ready to vote for Bryan and Sewall, because they thought that silver might bring about a change for the better. I gave up all hope of seeing any of the Western States in the sound-money ranks.

"

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

EFFORTS OF WESTERN MANAGERS TO SECURE STABILITY.

The Western Freight Association May Be Continued with Some Modifications—The Handling of Immigrants Under Consideration—New Agreement with the Steamship Companies Desired by the Western Roads.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The executive officers of the Western railroads met in this city yesterday and to-day. The probability is that an agreement will be made to continue the freight association on the old lines with a few features introduced with the view of securing a better maintenance of rates. A number of propositions have been submitted.

The Traffic Managers of the Western railroads are endeavoring to arrange for the restoration of rates of all classes to former figures. The wholesale reduction in rates which has been made for the past few months has caused the roads heavy losses, and the executive officers now insist on a raise to the old standard.

The Advisory Committee of the Western Immigrant Clearing House have been conferring with a view to strengthening their organization. They claim that the steamship companies are controlling the routing of business West and that the interest of the steamship lines in immigrants should cease when they are landed. What the steamship companies want, it is said, is to be in a position to sell the traffic to the highest bidder. None of the Clearing House roads will help by paying more than agreed commissions.

Efforts will be made to have an early meeting of the steamship companies, at which it is hoped an agreement can be reached between them and the Clearing House. Next Wednesday the Advisory Committee will have a conference with the Southwestern roads in St. Louis, when it is hoped arrangements can be made to prevent the opening of the Galveston gateway to immigrant traffic, causing wholesale demoralization, and it is considered likely that the Southern Pacific can be brought into the Clearing House, which will mean further protection.

RAILWAY MEN FOR GOLD.

Radical Change in Political Sentiment on the Western Lines.

Several Western railway Presidents have been in New-York within the last few days, and each one has brought intelligence of an extraordinary change in political sentiment among the employes of the Western roads, and among the farmers as well. A railroad President has a deep-seated antipathy to being publicly quoted on political questions, but in his official capacity he watches the trend of political events with the utmost care and the deepest interest. The preservation of a sound-money standard is of vital importance to the railroad corporations of this country.

The testimony of at least half a dozen prominent Western railroad men is that there has been a strong revulsion of feeling against the silver cause within the past three or four weeks. A month ago Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois were regarded as doubtful States. To-day the railroad men say that they are safe for McKinley.

There are 4,000 men employed on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. About a month ago they were nearly all inclined to vote for Bryan. The development of the Populistic campaign has opened their eyes, and it is probable that 80 per cent. of them will vote for McKinley. In the shops of the Ame company, at Springfield, Mo., every employe was for free silver two months ago. Now there is a strong and steadily increasing sound-money club in the shops, and it was organized by the men themselves, without any outside suggestion or interference.

Along the line of the Chicago and Alton, the Rock Island, the St. Paul, and the Atchison systems there are abundant evidences of a change of front on the part of the farmers. They are fast leaving the free-silver ranks, and Bryan's speeches and the high price of wheat are chiefly accountable for the change.

St. Paul and Duluth.

In the annual report of R. Somers Hayes of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad it is shown that the gross earnings for 1896 were $1,587,862, an increase of $164,555; the operating expenses $1,224,017, an increase of $219,038, and the net earnings $363,845, a decrease of $54,483. After paying all charges and dividends there was a deficit of $188,409, which is an increase over last year of $70,915. The items of "stumpage and land," are credited with $308,160, which added to the other income makes a surplus of $119,751, which is an increase of $137,616.

President Hayes says that no change of any character has been made in the capital account during the year, and the balance to the credit of railroad income and to land and stumpage income account are available cash assets. During the past year great attention was paid and considerable expense incurred by the Land Department in the promotion of immigration, and good results were obtained. The new stations at Shafers, Beroun and Finlayson were rendered necessary by the settlement of colonies at those points. A personal inspection of the road gives evidence of increased settlements along the line which will materially aid the local business of the company.

No Rockefeller Dictation.

Some of the railroad Presidents who helped to organize the Joint Traffic Association are annoyed by a statement published in one of the New-York morning newspapers yesterday that the exception of coal, coke, iron ore, mill cinder, limestone, and petroleum from the rate-making control of the Board of Managers was dictated by the Standard Oil Company and the coal men. Railroad men, of course, know that there is no foundation for such a statement. The commodities named usually move in certain channels, and can not, therefore, be treated as general freight. They are left out of the association's specific regulations for the maintenance of freight rates because they are subject to special contracts. Furthermore, the Rockefeller influence was not manifested in any degree in the formation of the Joint-Traffic Association.

Seaboard Air Line.

R. Curzon Hoffman, President of the Seaboard Air Line, has issued a circular under date of Baltimore, Oct. 7, inviting all stockholders to sign an agreement to put their holdings with a commission, consisting of Legh Watts of Portmouth, Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia, and Louis McLane of Baltimore, who during five years from Oct. 2 shall represent and control the pool, manage the stock, and the voting thereof. It is provided that none of the stock shall be sold during the five years or until sixty days after the abrogation of the pool by the written consent of three-fourths of the signers.

Against the Pennsylvania.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 8.—The case of the Pennsylvania Railroad vs. the United States Pipe Line Company was decided to-day in favor of the oil company. It was a suit in ejectment and trespass to compel the oil company to remove two pipes which were placed under a culvert of the railroad company about one mile south of Belvidere. The pipes were laid in the night last August. The suit involved the title to the public road at that point. The oil company bought the right of the Township Committee to lay its pipes under the road at that point, and the railroad company contended that no one had a right to sell the right to cross under the railroad. There was considerable excitement over the outcome of the trial, and Judge Gummere ordered the courtroom doors closed and the Constables to bring before him any one who made any demonstration over the verdict.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company in Wilmington, N. C., yesterday the old officers were re-elected and resolutions were adopted indorsing the conduct of the affairs of the company. George N. Moale of Baltimore was elected a member of the Board of Directors in place of John Gill, resigned.

—The report from Richmond that the new owners of the Seaboard Air Line purchased control of the property under an agreement to retain the present management in office for one year is not credited by those who know Thomas F. Ryan and Samuel Thomas.

—On the question of rates to New-Brunswick the Joint Traffic Managers have recommended that the same rates be authorized to St. John and Carlton, N. B., on export freight forwarded via those points as is applicable to Boston on export tariff.

—Edwin Gould, Vice President of the St. Louis and Southwestern, says that the losses to equipment and track from train accidents on that road during the last four fiscal years were: 1893, $79,260; 1894, $41,684; 1895, $39,000; 1896, $34,125.

—Edwin Hawley, who was elected President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad a few days ago, will not relinquish his position in this city of Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

—Numerous protests are being presented by railway companies to the Mississippi State Railroad Commission against the 40 per cent. reduction in tariff rates ordered by that body.

—Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western Railroad, who sailed for Europe yesterday, intends to be back here before election day.

—A plan for the reorganization of the Alley Elevated Road in Chicago will be presented to the security holders about the middle of November.

—J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad is in this city conferring on Southwestern traffic matters.

—Dispatches from Chicago say that prospects are excellent of restoring harmony in the Western Freight Association.

—D. B. Robinson, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road is in New-York for a few days.

—All of the old executive officers of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad were re-elected yesterday.

FAVOR THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Consul Sze Would Have Them in the Chinese Theatre.

S. T. Sze, the Chinese Consul in this city, has been interesting himself in the application of the managers of the Chinese theatre, in Doyer Street, for a license to give performances Sunday evenings under the classification of "sacred concerts."

Inspector Cartright and Capt. Young, of the Sixth Precinct, opposed the granting of the license on the ground that it would bring into town every Sunday Chinese from all around the city, who would be customers for gambling and opium dens. Such dens Capt. Young claims to have suppressed, and he does not want them revived.

Mr. Sze said that he had succeeded in enlisting Commissioner Andrews's support in behalf of the desired concerts and had called on Mayor Strong Wednesday afternoon. The Mayor, however, was too busy to give the matter immediate attention, but had promised to grant the license at New Year's.

Consul Sze declared himself opposed to the gambling and opium dens and says he is constantly advising his countrymen against the evils of both. So far as he is able the Consul says he will work with the city authorities in elevating the morals of Chinatown.

He does not believe, however, that the opening of the theatre on Sunday evening would lead to any excesses, and uses the plea that Sunday is the Chinese workingman's only day of recreation, and that the theatre should be open for his benefit.

KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

News of the Death of P. St. L. Grenfell Received in This City.

News of the death of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell of London, England, eldest son of Pascoe Dupré Grenfell of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield, England, was received Sunday by his wife, who lives with her brother, H. E. Ashmore, at 102 Waverley Place, this city.

The death of Mr. Grenfell, who was in his thirty-sixth year, occurred in Matabeleland about March 25 last, while he was on the way from Bulawayo to Gwelo, on business for his father, a member of the firm of Morton, Rose, & Co., London.

He was accompanied on the trip by a Mr. White, manager of the Gourley Mines, Matabeleland, and a Kafir boy. The party had reached the mines when its members were attacked and murdered by a band of rebellious Matabeles. The bodies were found about a month later by a company of troops engaged in putting down the uprising. The news of the finding of the body of Mr. Grenfell was suppressed up to the present time on account of the condition of his mother's health.

Although Mrs. Grenfell felt certain that her husband had lost his life in the Matabele rebellion, yet the letter received from Mr. Grenfell, Sr., Sunday, was the first positive information she had of his death.

PRODDED A TRAMP.

A Newark Woman Made a Wandering Willy Uncomfortable.

NEWARK, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Marion of the Canal Road, Franklin, had a brief interview with a tramp yesterday, in which she came out away ahead.

Not long after the woman's husband had gone to work, the tramp came up to the door and demanded that she give him money. He didn't want food, he said. The woman told the fellow that she had very little money, but would share it with him. He was to wait a minute while she went to the rear of the house and got her pocketbook.

When she reappeared, she was armed with a four-tined pitchfork, and she jabbed it into the tramp until he took to his heels.

The woman followed him for a hundred yards, and jabbed him a few times more for luck.

The Treasury Pay Roll.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A complete list of the employes in the civil service of the Treasury places the total at 23,548, as follows:

Departmental service in Washington: Classified, 4,122; above classification, 28; below classification, 292; excepted place, 1; total, 4,443.

Departmental service outside Washington: Classified, 7,442; above classification, 339; below classification, 556; unclassified, 2,383; total, 10,720.

Customs Service: Classified, 4,464; above classification, 215; below classification, 213; unclassified, 67; not yet clasified, 63; excepted, 81; total, 5,103.

Internal Revenue Service: Classified, 3,168; above classification, 63; unclassified, 51; total, 3,282.

To Improve the Canals.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—State Engineer Adams to-day sent to the State Department of Public Works complete plans and specifications for thirty-one different pieces of work along the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals. Superintendent Aldridge is expected to advertise for bidders immediately and make the awards to contractors in the near future. The work will cost $3,000,000, and is to be done under the nine-million-dollar improvement scheme.

Cremation.

From The Boston Transcript.

Public knowledge of the cremation of the body of a man so distinguished as Prof. Child is of incalculable value to the cause of cremation. When affection and esteem follow a man so closely in life, they are not severed from him in death, and whatsoever he has chosen becomes, therefore, invested with a new virtue and meaning. To know that the body is to be made ashes at once by the influence of pure fire, instead of by the slow process of earthly decay, at once invests cremation with another meaning even to those who have shrunk from the thought of the ancient "burial by urn" now revived and now elected in advance of their going by more and more of mankind.

FOR PALMER AND BUCKNER.

A Mass Meeting of Sound Money Democrats in New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 8.—The sound-money Democrats of New-Hampshire, in an enthusiastic mass meeting held here Tuesday night, ratified the action of the Indianapolis Convention, and indorsed the nominations of Palmer and Buckner. The principal address was made by Harry Bingham of Littleton. In the course of his speech he said:

"We are here to-day to ratify the work of the Indianapolis Convention. The necessity that demanded what has been done by this convention is obvious.

"Without its action there would be now no ticket in the field which a Democrat true to the principles of his party could support. On the one hand would be the ticket and platform presented by the Chicago Convention, with its Bryanism, Altgeldism, and Tillmanism masquerading in Democratic uniform, and, on the other hand, the Republican ticket and platform with a plank in favor of sound money and a Presidential candidate whose views on the financial question may be all right now, but were for a long time in doubt by reason of his antecedents and his silence. Aside from its present position on the money question the Republican Party is and always has been opposed to Jeffersonian Democracy. It is and always has been for high protective tariffs, for force bills, and for despotic measures that centralize power and encroach on the reserved rights of the States and the people.

"Democrats who have drank at the fountainheads of Democracy and who know and love Democratic principles can never support either of these tickets. They cannot go to McKinley, for Democracy is opposed to what he represents. They must go to the work of the Indianapolis Convention. They will find there a Democratic platform, and for candidates they will find Palmer and Buckner, men whose lives and records demonstrate that into their hands the Democracy can commit with safety the great trust of administering this Government. Let the present campaign terminate as it may, the Democrat who votes for Palmer and Buckner may be sure that he votes for the men who ought to be elected, and that he is battling for principles around which four years hence the Democratic hosts can rally, and by restoring Democracy to power give to the country once more the blessings of a Democratic Administration."

United States District Attorney Oliver E. Branch of this city has resigned from the Democratic State Committee because of his non-sympathy with the Chicago platform, and the action of the recent Democratic State Convention in not indorsing President Cleveland's Administration.

WESTERN NEW-YORK'S BISHOP.

Bishop William David Walker of North Dakota Elected.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Bishop William David Walker of North Dakota was elected Episcopal Bishop of Western New-York by the Episcopal Diocesan Council on the sixth ballot, which was taken Wednesday evening. There had been balloting both in the morning and in the afternoon. The first ballot taken in the forenoon resulted as follows:

Candidates.	Clergy.	Laity.
Bishop Walker, North Dakota	35	32
Rev. W. S. Langford, New-York	22	16
Rev. Dr. Stone, Chicago	13	13
Rev. W. S. Robbins, Albany	9	3

The second ballot taken in the afternoon resulted:

Candidates.	Clergy.	Laity.
Walker	30	37
Langford	22	19
Stone	24	15

The third ballot resulted in a gain of five clerical votes, with a loss of one lay vote, for Bishop Walker; a loss of three clerical votes and a gain of one lay vote for the Rev. W. S. Langford. The Rev. Dr. Stone received three more clerical and one lay vote.

The fourth ballot showed a large gain for Dr. Stone—33 clerical and 20 laity—while Mr. Langford's total was reduced to 10 clerical and 3 laity votes. Bishop Walker's vote was the same as the preceding ballot.

The fifth ballot showed a steady gain for both Walker and Stone, while Mr. Langford received but 1 clerical and 6 lay votes.

In the sixth and final ballot Bishop Walker received the necessary two-thirds vote and was declared elected. He received 51 clerical and 46 lay votes. Dr. Stone received 34 clerical and 21 lay votes.

Bishop William David Walker was born in New-York City on June 29, 1839, and was graduated from Columbia College, now a university, in 1859, entering the General Theological Seminary, where he studied for three years, finishing in 1862.

He at once plunged into active church work, and was ordained in Calvary Church, this city, June 29, 1863. He obtained his doctorate in divinity from Racine, Wis., in 1884, and from Oxford University, England, in 1894. In 1888, Griswold College gave him his LL. D., which title he also received from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1894. He is also a D. C. L. of the University of Kings College, Windsor, N. S. He was consecrated Bishop in Calvary Church, the scene of his early years of faithful labor, on Dec. 20, 1888.

For some years past, or since his Western Bishopric, Bishop Walker has been one of the Government's Indian Commissioners, and has done more than any living man to elevate the degenerate redskin and place him on the level with his white brother. As a result of his missionary work among them many Indians have become Christians and are leading happy and peaceful lives on the lands allotted to them by the Government. He is the originator of the now famous "cathedral car," and first used his car in missionary labor during his work in the West.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Contract for Printing Ballots Awarded to the Martin B. Brown Company.

The Police Commissioners opened bids for printing election ballots Wednesday. Those needed are 980,000 official ballots for candidates and 245,000 sample ballots for candidates, as well as 980,000 official ballots for a question to be voted on and 245,000 sample ballots of the same kind. Two bids were received from the Martin B. Brown Company and J. J. Little & Co. The Martin B. Brown Company was the lowest bidder, at $26,215, and the board awarded it the contract.

Commissioner Parker was not at the meeting. Last week he asked about the delay in rendering a decision in the case of Capt. Martens, charged with taking a bribe.

Mr. Roosevelt stated that it was at Mr. Parker's express wish that he had held back the case. Commissioner Parker told him, he said, that Capt. Martens's testimony was needed in some cases in the courts, and for that reason he wanted the decision withheld.

Hereafter the board will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The bark Canton, which arrived home from Hudson Bay last evening, reports that at her last Winter quarters, 1,000 miles from the nearest civilized settlement, three sailors deserted and attempted to walk to the settlement. They were overtaken by the mate and were taken back to the ship. Charles McGowan, the third cook, became separated from the party during a snowstorm while on the return trip, and was never seen again. The season in Hudson Bay has not been a prosperous one.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Nelson Leet, a twelve-year-old boy, who ran away from his home in Montreal and was arrested in this city on Monday, will be returned by the authorities.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—George G. Sweet, a weak-minded youth, twenty-four years old, committed suicide near his home, in Harrisville, last night. He stuck a forked stick in the ground, and, placing his rifle in the crotch, sprung the trigger with his toe.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The bark A. R. Tucker, from an eighteen month's whaling voyage to Hudson Bay, reports that on her homeward voyage she picked up a boat belonging to the United States steamship Essex. The boat was bottom up and was stove. In it were a small anchor and an oar.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Oct. 8.—Extradition papers in the case of Edward Underwood, who is wanted in Houston, Texas, on a charge of murder, and who has been under arrest here for some time, arrived from Ottawa yesterday. Underwood was at once turned over to a United States detective.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 8.—James F. Caswell, a prominent business man of Wallkill, Ulster County, died this morning from injuries caused by the kick of a horse last Friday.

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 8.—A large tar still at the Standard Oil Refinery exploded last night, frightfully burning two workmen, William Patrick and A. J. McElroy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...6:04	Sun sets...5:29
Moon sets...6:55	

HIGH WATER OCT. 9.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:58 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	11:09 A. M.
9:30 P. M.	9:46 P. M.	11:35 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Oct. 9.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Britannic	Liverpool	Sept. 30
El Sud	New-Orleans	Oct. 4
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Oct. 1
Hubert	Barbados	Oct. 1
Istria	Gibraltar	Sept. 29
Jersey City	Swansea	Sept. 23
Scandia	Hamburg	Sept. 27
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Sept. 26
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 3
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 6
Ville de Brest	Gibraltar	Sept. 27

SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 3
La Touraine	Havre	Oct. 3
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 3

SUNDAY, OCT. 11.

Alliance	Colon	Oct. 4
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 6
Mohican	Antwerp	Sept. 27
Nacoochee	Savannah	Oct. 3
St. Irene	Shields	Sept. 26
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct. 8

MONDAY, OCT. 12.

Aller	Bremen	Oct. 3
Anchoria	Glasgow	Oct. 1
Cevic	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Croft	Dundee	Sept. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Oct. 1
Llandaff City	Swansea	Sept. 28

TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

Betty	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
Kensington	Antwerp	Oct. 3
Mobile	London	Sept. 30
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Oct. 2
Veendam	Rotterdam	Sept. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Colorado	Oct. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Oct. 10	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgian	Oct. 10	London	22 State St.
Idaho	Oct. 10	Hull	22 State St.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Oct. 10	Kingston	24 State St.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
San Agustin	Oct. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Fontabelle	Oct. 10	W'd'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Panama	Oct. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Vigilancia	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Oregon	Oct. 10	Naples	61 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Muriel	Oct. 13	W'd'd Isl'd.	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Oct. 13	Haiti	24 State St.
Andes	Oct. 13	Gonaives	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Seneca	Oct. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 14	Amsterdam.	39 Broadway.
Carib Prince	Oct. 15	Montevideo	261 Broadway.
F. Ingraham	Oct. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Oct. 17	Montevideo	301 Pro. Ex.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orizaba	Oct. 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	36 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La. Guayra.	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne");* at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam");* at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome");* at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Richmond Hill, (letters must be directed "per Richmond Hill");* at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour or sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix, St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle");* at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu");* at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Panama");* at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance");* at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia");* at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.—At 4 AM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Dominic, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dominic.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Fort Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. 11 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1896.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 8.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Oct. 5, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Jenkins, Rotterdam Sept. 19 and Swansea 23d, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Havelius, (Belg.,) Carnan, Rio Janeiro Sept. 19, Bahia 22d, Pernambuco 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Funk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) from Rotterdam, arrived at Quarantine this morning.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah; Orinoco, for Bermuda; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Tulna, for Philadelphia; Alesia, for Marseilles, via Naples; El Paso, for New-Orleans; Niagara, for Nassau, N. P., &c.; Zaandam, for Amsterdam; Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Spoken.

Ship British Yeoman, (Br.,) White, from San Francisco May 19 for Queenstown, was spoken Sept. 26, in lat. 12 N., long. 26 W.

Notices to Mariners.

Scotland Light Vessel, New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Oct. 15, 1896, light vessel No. 7, stationed to the eastward of Sandy Hook, on the axis of the south channel off the entrance of New-York Lower Bay, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and replaced by relief light vessel No. 16. Light vessel No. 16 will show two fixed red reflector lights, one from each masthead. She has two masts, schooner rigged, and no bowsprit, but differs from light vessel No. 7 in having a black smokestack and a steam whistle between the masts, and the hull yellow, with "Relief" in large black letters on each side, and "No. 16" on each bow and each quarter. The steam whistle will not be sounded during thick or foggy weather, but the fog signal, as on light vessel No. 7, will be a bell struck by hand. Light vessel No. 7 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts," 1896, Page 60, No. 307, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District," 1895, Pages 92, 96, 98, 104, and 107.

Race Rock Light Station, New-York.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Oct. 20, 1896, there will be established at Race Rock Light Station, north side of main easterly entrance to Long Island Sound, a siren, to sound during thick or foggy weather, blast, and 4 seconds' duration, separated by alternate silent intervals of 5 and 27 seconds, thus: Blast, 4 seconds; silent interval, 5 seconds; blast, 4 seconds; silent interval, 27 seconds. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coast, 1896," Page 50, No. 227, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1895," Page 87.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Algiers, Corbett, Capt., from New-York for Flushing, passed the Lizard today.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York for London, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Hansen, from Trieste for New-York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Oct. 5.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Fousen, from Rotterdam, sld. from Boulogne for New-York today.

SS Tergestre, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, from New-York, via St. Michaels, &c., arr. at Trieste Oct. 4.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Quinton, from New-York, via Liverpool, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Collen, from New-York, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York Oct. 3, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 8:10 A. M. today.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 6 A. M. to-day.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK, will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPRAISALS.

NEW CROTON DAM RESERVOIR.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the several acts amendatory thereof. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District, at the Court House, in the village of White Plains, Westchester County, New York, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of October, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County of Westchester, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purposes of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be acquired by these proceedings is situate in the towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Newcastle, Bedford, Somers, Lewisboro, and North Salem, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out and indicated on a certain map, entitled, "Department of Public Works, Property Map No. 1, in sections composed of an index map and section maps A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, and N, property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Newcastle, Bedford, Somers, Lewisboro, and North Salem, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, Exhibit No. 4 of 1896, passed by the Aqueduct Commissioners July 15, 1896," which said index map and section maps were filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the fourth day of August, 1896, and designated in the said Register's office as maps Nos. 125, 125A, 125B, 125C, 125D, 125E, 125F, 125G, 125H, 125I, 125J, 125K, 125L, 125M, 125N.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the real estate sought to be taken: All those several and various lots, pieces, plots, and parcels of land and real estate situated in the towns aforesaid, forming tracts of land included within the following external boundary lines:

See Map "B."

First—All that tract of land situated in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, N. Y., which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the most northwesterly corner of the tract of land herein intended to be described, which is also the most southwesterly corner of Parcel No. 23, in the easterly line of Parcel No. 12, which parcels are of land of the City of New-York, as shown on Exhibit No. 6 of 1891; thence north 60 degrees 50 minutes 40 seconds east 1,009.68 feet to Parcel No. 23 (New-York City property) 1,172.95 feet to Parcel No. 24; thence south 39 degrees 7 minutes 50 seconds east 59.35 feet; thence south 28 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds east 231.07 feet along said Parcel No. 24, land of New-York City;) thence leaving Parcel No. 24 south 63 degrees 38 minutes west 752.88 feet; thence south 72 degrees 00 minutes 20 seconds west 1,067.16 feet to Parcel No. 12; thence north 2 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east along Parcel No. 12 178.36 feet to the place of beginning, which description embraces Parcel No. 23½, and contains 6.93 acres, as shown on Section Map "B" of the above maps.

See Map "B."

Second—All that tract of land situated in the towns of Cortlandt and Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the most westerly corner of the tract of land herein intended to be described, which corner is the Colabaugh Brook Road, Junction Intersection of Road Line No. 3 and Road Line No. 4, also the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 9¾, which is the Daniel Webber farm, belonging to Charles Ammerman, now of New-York city; thence running south 88 degrees 51 minutes east 1,653.89 feet; thence south 42 degrees 30 minutes east 1,090.35 feet; thence south 5 degrees 8 minutes 40 seconds west 1,014.67 feet; thence north 58 degrees 40 minutes west 1,090.35 feet; thence north 75 degrees 27 minutes east 606.25 feet to the former taking line of land acquired from Caleb McCord, (Parcel No. 19 on Exhibit No. 6 of 1891, now the land of the City of New-York;) thence along said boundary line and running north 44 degrees 3 minutes east 533.73 feet; thence north 67 degrees 48 minutes east 605.47 feet; thence north 21 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 410.50 feet; thence north 32 degrees 4 minutes 10 seconds west 256.57 feet; thence north 74 degrees 13 minutes 10 seconds west 382.41 feet; thence north 18 degrees 57 minutes 20 seconds west 914.31 feet; thence north 31 degrees 30 minutes 20 seconds west 801.46 feet; thence crossing Road Line No. 4 north 33 degrees 55 minutes 20 seconds west 206.07 feet; thence north 22 degrees 41 minutes 40 seconds west 301.58 feet; thence north 31 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 301.58 feet; thence north 51 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east 246.03 feet; thence north 52 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds east 497.02 feet to the centre of the road; thence north 12 degrees 22 minutes 50 seconds east 45.20 feet along the centre of the road; thence continuing along the centre of the road north 41 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 355.84 feet; thence north 24 degrees 21 minutes 10 seconds east 104.28 feet; thence north 8 degrees 14 minutes 10 seconds east 76.79 feet; thence north 19 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds west 370.65 feet; thence north 19 degrees 42 minutes 40 seconds west 340.97 feet; thence north 4 degrees 42 minutes west 73.25 feet; thence leaving said road north 72 degrees 30 minutes 10 seconds west 121.76 feet; thence north 33 degrees 41 minutes 20 seconds west 111.79 feet; thence north 47 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds west 116.78 feet; thence north 51 degrees 8 minutes 50 seconds west 138.63 feet; thence north 61 degrees 4 minutes east 194.74 feet, thence south 63 degrees 20 minutes 50 seconds east 138.63 feet; thence south 55 degrees 57 minutes 50 seconds east 137.57 feet; thence south 9 degrees 44 minutes west 485.03 feet; thence south 84 degrees 6 minutes 20 seconds east 311.65 feet; thence south 56 degrees 45 minutes 40 seconds east 246.30 feet; thence south 54 degrees 39 minutes 40 seconds east 539.38 feet; thence north 14 degrees 55 minutes 50 seconds east 15.53 feet into the highway; thence along said highway north 50 degrees 22 minutes 50 seconds east 158.38 feet; thence leaving said highway south 20 degrees 37 minutes east 224.36 feet; thence south 23 degrees 54 minutes 40 seconds west 430.84 feet; thence south 7 degrees 5 minutes 10 seconds east 264.05 feet; thence north 66 degrees 22 minutes 50 seconds east 356.90 feet; thence north 40 degrees 9 minutes east 468.37 feet to the highway; thence along said highway south 53 degrees 51 minutes 20 seconds east 142.41 feet; thence south 59 degrees 11 minutes east 66.37 feet; thence south 25 degrees 12 minutes 50 seconds east 758.22 feet; thence south 40 degrees 57 minutes 50 seconds east 71.59 feet; thence on a curve to the left with a radius of 1,544.58 feet length 209.67 feet; thence south 33 degrees 1 minute 20 seconds east 144.23 feet—the last three (3) courses and distances are along the right-of-way line of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company near Croton Lake Station; thence crossing said right-of-way north 56 degrees 58 minutes 40 seconds east 99 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 2,026.5 feet a distance of 371.10 feet along the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad; thence leaving said right-of-way line south 85 degrees 32 minutes east 421.20 feet; thence north 39 degrees 37 minutes 50 seconds east 544.03 feet; thence south 82 degrees 26 minutes east 310.72 feet; thence north 48 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds east 541.03 feet into the road to Yorktown; thence north 11 degrees 47 minutes 20 seconds east 234.94 feet; thence north 8 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 107.13 feet to the westerly side of the road to Yorktown; thence crossing said road north 86 degrees 9 minutes 20 seconds east 108.40 feet; thence north 38 degrees 28 minutes 40 seconds east 1,369.70 feet; thence crossing a second road to Yorktown to the northerly side thereof; thence north 77 degrees 21 minutes 40 seconds east 34 feet; thence north 88 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 1,032.90 feet; thence south 10 degrees 41 minutes 10 seconds west 95.80 feet; thence south 34 degrees 48 minutes 10 seconds east 624.60 feet; thence south 57 degrees 2 minutes east 213.2 feet; thence north 12 degrees 12 minutes east 19.08 feet; thence south 57 degrees 33 minutes east 40.9 feet; thence south 58 degrees 3 minutes east 212.5 feet to a stone monument; thence south 50 degrees 38 minutes east 164 feet to the centre of the road leading to Pine's Bridge along the westerly shore of Croton Lake and land of the City of New-York; thence south 58 degrees 30 minutes east 272.5 feet; thence south 36 degrees 24 minutes west 155.5 feet; thence south 28 degrees 9 minutes west 102 feet; thence south 19 degrees 49 minutes west 150.3 feet; thence south 9 degrees 44 minutes west 108.07 feet; thence south 2 degrees 1 minute west 120.5 feet; thence south 10 degrees 50 minutes east 185.1 feet; thence south 0 degrees 46 minutes east 97.3 feet; thence south 12 degrees 7 minutes west 85.8 feet; thence south 31 degrees 31 minutes west 34.5 feet; thence south 31 degrees 52 minutes west 209.9 feet; thence south 56 degrees 52 minutes west 121.1 feet; thence north 63 degrees 11 minutes west 224.3 feet; thence south 26

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6 minutes 30 seconds east 152.41 feet; thence north 43 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 100.84 feet; thence north 47 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds east 97.4 feet; thence north 1 degree 17 minutes 30 seconds east 125.48 feet; thence north 13 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 66.73 feet; thence north 28 degrees 46 minutes 30 seconds east 100.47 feet; thence north 17 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 149.96 feet; thence north 1 degree 0 minutes 30 seconds west 100.18 feet; thence north 5 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds west 108.18 feet; thence north 15 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 57.75 feet; thence north 59 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 102.22 feet; thence north 56 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 131.58 feet; thence north 71 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 36.02 feet; thence north 59 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 108.01 feet; thence north 87 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 106.78 feet; thence north 68 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 84.62 feet; thence north 52 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 50.16 feet; thence north 44 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 100.24 feet; thence north 55 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 81.86 feet; thence north 70 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 160.01 feet; thence north 54 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 67.71 feet; thence north 87 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 161.19 feet; thence south 77 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds east 135.55 feet; thence north 87 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 91.92 feet; thence north 77 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 70.37 feet; thence north 40 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 70.16 feet; thence north 46 degrees 30 minutes east 53.48 feet; thence north 46 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east 129.95 feet; thence north 51 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 129.29 feet; thence north 62 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 82.85 feet; thence north 58 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 13.42 feet; thence north 76 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 75.67 feet; thence north 69 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 75.01 feet; thence north 86 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 49.24 feet; thence north 86 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 50.25 feet; thence north 82 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 49.15 feet; thence south 83 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 30.15 feet; thence north 86 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 118.78 feet; thence south 86 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 118.49 feet; thence north 87 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 83.16 feet; thence north 77 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 73.42 feet; thence south 82 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 27.66 feet; thence north 83 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds east 114.98 feet; thence south 67 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east 58.66 feet; thence north 87 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 47.43 feet; thence south 47 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 33.54 feet; thence south 78 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 74.34 feet; thence south 83 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 83.07 feet; thence north 89 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 130.90 feet; thence north 79 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 25.67 feet; thence north 52 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 51.92 feet; thence north 67 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east 133.42 feet; thence north 49 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 175.34 feet; thence north 10 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 131.38 feet; thence north 38 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 116.69 feet; thence north 63 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds east 99.16 feet; thence north 79 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 149.97 feet; thence north 74 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 70.71 feet; thence north 67 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 68.05 feet; thence south 88 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 109.30 feet; thence south 79 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 50.35 feet; thence south 89 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds east 50.24 feet; thence north 89 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds east 43.76 feet; thence south 8 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 172.50 feet; thence south 1 degree 10 minutes 30 seconds west 292.82 feet; thence north 79 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 144.90 feet; thence north 8 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 287.50 feet; thence north 33 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds east 264.20 feet; thence north 37 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 754 feet; thence north 62 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 333.90 feet; thence north 81 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 777.30 feet; thence north 77 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 1,566.40 feet; thence north 0 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 70.80 feet; thence north 87 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 131.20 feet; thence north 22 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 40.14 feet; thence north 60 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 486.40 feet; thence south 59 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds east 240 feet; thence south 11 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 531.80 feet; thence south 63 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 412.80 feet; thence south 72 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 114.90 feet; thence north 67 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds east 217.50 feet; thence north 67 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 196.40 feet; thence north 31 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 372.50 feet; thence north 60 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 295.60 feet; thence north 54 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 525.90 feet; thence south 59 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds east 1,210 feet; thence north 59 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds east 320 feet; thence north 12 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 368.90 feet to the centre of the Croton River, the most northeasterly extremity of the land taken by the City of New-York for the Croton Lake Reservoir; thence south 32 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 116.50 feet; thence north 57 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 35 feet to the northerly shore of said Croton Lake Reservoir; thence still on the same course 30 feet to corner; thence on the following courses and distances along the northwesterly boundary line of the former, taken by said City of New-York for the Croton Lake Reservoir: South 44 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds west 263 feet; thence south 66 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 1,195.04 feet; thence south 74 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 390.59 feet; thence south 56 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 293.16 feet; thence south 66 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 240.44 feet; thence south 76 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 443.83 feet; thence north 71 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 237.32 feet; thence north 29 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 174 feet; thence north 26 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 355.70 feet; thence north 34 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds west 222.28 feet; thence north 86 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 298.40 feet; thence north 81 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 461.47 feet; thence north 56 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 386.60 feet; thence north 6 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds east 162.19 feet; thence north 58 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds west 67.35 feet; thence south 27 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds west 147.90 feet; thence south 67 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 270 feet; thence south 53 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west 105.36 feet; thence south 44 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds west 83.52 feet; thence south 11 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds west 107.24 feet; thence north 16 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 176.40 feet; thence south 32 degrees 0 minutes 30 seconds east 224.05 feet; thence south 31 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 418.5 feet; thence south 3 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds east 80.52 feet; thence south 20 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 209.88 feet; thence south 43 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds west 200.20 feet; thence south 70 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds west 598.35 feet; thence north 87 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds west 499.67 feet; thence south 88 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds west 144 feet; thence north 1 degree 1 minute 30 seconds west 114.50 feet; thence south 53 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 390 feet; thence south 57 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds west 247.50 feet; thence south 79 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west 152.40 feet; thence south 61 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds west 90.36 feet; thence south 75 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds west 120 feet; thence south 30 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 147.93 feet; thence south 81 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 98.80 feet; thence south 83 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds west 224.4 feet; thence south 72 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds west 325.35 feet; thence south 67 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 229.30 feet; thence south 80 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 423 feet; thence north 87 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds west 646.82 feet; thence north 86 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 395.98 feet; thence south 75 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west 274.4 feet; thence south 79 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds west 344.80 feet; thence south 73 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 396.68 feet; thence south 82 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 287.64 feet; thence south 71 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds west 183.21 feet; thence south 70 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 174.80 feet; thence south 65 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 104.51 feet; thence south 58 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 204.02 feet; thence south 57 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds west 363.85 feet; thence south 61 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 101.05 feet; thence south 68 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west 57.90 feet; thence south 48 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 214.81 feet; thence south 38 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 217.06 feet; thence south 35 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west 181.82 feet; thence south 45 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 150 feet; thence south 55 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds west 214.90 feet; thence south 56 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west 399.80 feet; thence south 60 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 680.90 feet; thence south 51 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 254.92 feet; thence south 51 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west 261.80 feet; thence south 55 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west 526.90 feet; thence south 53 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 368.50 feet; thence south 54 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds west 395.02 feet; thence north 35 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds west 133.42 feet; thence north 49 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds west 336.36 feet; thence north 35 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds west 45 feet; thence along said right-of-way line north 54 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds east 1,210 feet; thence north 35 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds west 45 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12

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West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Hudson or North River.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Forsyth Street, Division Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Eldridge Street, Canal Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Eldridge Street, Hester Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Orchard Street, Hester Street, Allen Street, Canal Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Allen Street, Division Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Orchard Street, Division Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Norfolk Street, Hester Street, and Orchard Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Norfolk Street, Grand Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Orchard Street, Grand Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Eldridge Street, Grand Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Forsyth Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Allen Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Orchard Street, Broome Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Ludlow Street, Delancey Street, and Allen Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Allen Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Forsyth Street, Rivington Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Chrystie Street, Rivington Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Orchard Street, Rivington Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Ludlow Street, Rivington Street, and Orchard Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, north side of Stanton Street, and Ludlow Street, to Allen Street, and the east and west sides of Orchard Street from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Houston Street, from Eldridge Street to Orchard Street, the north side of Stanton Street, from Eldridge Street to Allen Street, Eldridge Street, and the east and west sides of Allen Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirtieth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, and east side of Seventh Avenue, from West Twenty-ninth Street to West Twenty-ninth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirtieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Norfolk Street, Broome Street, and Essex Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Essex Street, Broome Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Stanton Street, from Ludlow Street to Norfolk Street, the north side of Rivington Street, from Ludlow Street to Essex Street, Ludlow Street and the east and west sides of Essex Street, from Rivington Street to Stanton Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Suffolk Street, the north side of Rivington Street, from Essex Street to Suffolk Street, and the east and west sides of Suffolk Street, from Stanton Street to Houston Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Clinton Street, Rivington Street, and Suffolk Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Clinton Street, Stanton Street, and Suffolk Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Houston Street, from Essex Street to Suffolk Street, Suffolk Street, the north side of Stanton Street, from Norfolk Street to Suffolk Street, and the east and west sides of Norfolk Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Houston Street, from Ludlow Street to Essex Street, the north side of Stanton Street, from Ludlow Street to Norfolk Street, Ludlow Street, and the east and west sides of Essex Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Avenue A, First Street, and First Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, Avenue A, First Street, and First Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Houston Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B from First Street to Second Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Second Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from First Street to Second Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Second Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B, from Second Street to Third Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Third Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from Second to Third Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Third Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B, from Second to Third Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Third Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of First Avenue, from Second to Third Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the west side of First Avenue, from Second to Third Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the east side of Second Avenue, from Second to Third Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the west side of Second Avenue, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the east side of Second Avenue, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Third Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of First Avenue, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fourth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the west side of Avenue A, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B, from East Fourth Street to Fifth Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fourth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from East Fourth Street to Fifth Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the west side of Avenue A, from East Fourth to Fifth Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of First Avenue, from East Fourth to Fifth Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth Street, First Avenue, East Fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the east side of Second Avenue, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the west side of First Avenue, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Sixth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Sixth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Sixth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Sixth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Seventh Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from Sixth to Seventh Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Sixth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of First Avenue, from Sixth to Seventh Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Seventh Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the west side of Avenue A, from Sixth to Seventh Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Sixth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of First Avenue, from Sixth to Seventh Street.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Seventh Street, First Avenue, Sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within St. Mark's Place, First Avenue, Seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Seventh Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of First Avenue, from Seventh Street to St. Mark's Place.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of St. Mark's Place, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the west side of Avenue A, from Seventh Street to St. Mark's Place.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirtieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-first Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Ninth Avenue, from West Thirty-first Street to West Thirty-second Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-first Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-second Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-fifth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-sixth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Ninth Avenue, from West Thirty-seventh Street to West Thirty-sixth Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-eighth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-seventh Street to West Thirty-eighth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-seventh Street, from Eighth to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Ninth Avenue, from West Thirty-seventh Street to West Thirty-eighth Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-seventh Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-sixth Street to West Thirty-seventh Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-sixth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-fifth Street to West Thirty-sixth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-sixth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-fifth Street to West Thirty-sixth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-fifth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-fourth Street to West Thirty-fifth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-fifth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-fourth Street to West Thirty-fifth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-fourth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-third Street to West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-fourth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-third Street to West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-third Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-second Street to West Thirty-third Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-third Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-second Street to West Thirty-third Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-second Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-first Street to West Thirty-second Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-second Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-first Street to West Thirty-second Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-first Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirtieth Street to West Thirty-first Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-first Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirtieth Street to West Thirty-first Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirtieth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-ninth Street to West Thirtieth Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirtieth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-ninth Street to West Thirtieth Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Twenty-ninth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-eighth Street to West Twenty-ninth Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Twenty-ninth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-eighth Street to West Twenty-ninth Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Twenty-eighth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-seventh Street to West Twenty-eighth Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Twenty-eighth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-seventh Street to West Twenty-eighth Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Twenty-seventh Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-sixth Street to West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Twenty-seventh Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-sixth Street to West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Twenty-sixth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-fifth Street to West Twenty-sixth Street.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Clinton Street, Delancey Street, and Norfolk Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Suffolk Street, Grand Street, and Clinton Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Clinton Street, Broome Street, and Suffolk Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Attorney Street, Broome Street, and Clinton Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Clinton Street, Grand Street, and Suffolk Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Division Street, and Clinton Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Clinton Street, Division Street, and Suffolk Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Pitt Street, Grand Street, and Attorney Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Pitt Street, Delancey Street, and Attorney Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Suffolk Street, Delancey Street, and Clinton Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Pitt Street, Broome Street, and Attorney Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Rivington Street, from Pitt Street to Sheriff Street, east and west sides of Willett Street, from Rivington Street to Delancey Street, north side of Delancey Street, from Pitt to Willett Street, and Pitt Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Willett Street, Grand Street, and Pitt Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Columbia Street, Grand Street, and Willett Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Delancey Street, from Willett Street to Columbia Street, east and west side of Sheriff Street, from Delancey Street to Broome Street, north side of Broome Street, from Willett Street to Sheriff Street, and Willett Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Rivington Street, from Sheriff Street to Columbia Street, Columbia Street, north side of Delancey Street, from Willett Street to Columbia Street, and east and west side of Sheriff Street, from Rivington Street to Delancey Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Cannon Street, Delancey Street, and Columbia Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Delancey Street, from Columbia Street to Cannon Street, Cannon Street, north side of Broome Street, from Sheriff Street to Cannon Street, and east and west side of Columbia Street, from Delancey Street to Broome Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Columbia Street to Cannon Street, east and west side of Cannon Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street, and north side of Grand Street, from Columbia Street to Lewis Street, and Columbia Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Grand Street, from Columbia Street to Lewis Street, and Columbia Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Rivington Street, from Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Rivington Street to Grand Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Goerck Street, Delancey Street, and Lewis Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Canon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Delancey Street, and Cannon Street.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Lewis Street, Rivington Street, and Cannon Street.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and Lewis Street.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of

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from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, west side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, north and south sides of East Sixteenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, and east side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to Second Avenue, west side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, east and west sides of Livingston Place, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street, west side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street, north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and east side of Second Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth Street, Second Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth Street, First Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within east side of First Avenue, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street, and north side of East Seventeenth Street from Avenue A to First Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, east River, north side of East Seventeenth Street, and east side of Avenue A, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, First Avenue, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, First Avenue, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, First Avenue, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of First Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-first Street, north side of East Twentieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east and west sides of Second Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-first Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of First Avenue, from East Twenty-first Street to East Twenty-second Street, north side of East Twenty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east and west sides of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-first Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Park Avenue South.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Park Avenue South.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-first Street, and Broadway.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-first Street, and Broadway.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Broadway, East Twenty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Park Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and First Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Avenue A.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-first Street, and Avenue B.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-first Street, and Avenue C.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-first Street, and Avenue D.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-first Street, and East River.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, East River, East Twenty-second Street, and First Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Park Avenue South.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-second Street, and Broadway.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Broadway, East Twenty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and First Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Avenue A.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-second Street, and Avenue B.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-second Street, and Avenue C.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-second Street, and Avenue D.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-second Street, and East River.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, East River, East Twenty-third Street, and First Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Park Avenue South.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-third Street, and Broadway.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Broadway, East Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and First Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Avenue A.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-third Street, and Avenue B.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-third Street, and Avenue C.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-third Street, and Avenue D.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-third Street, and East River.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, East River, East Twenty-fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue South.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Broadway.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Broadway, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue A.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue B.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue C.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue D.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-fourth Street, and East River.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, East River, East Twenty-fifth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue South.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Broadway.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Broadway, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue A.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue B.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue C.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue D.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-fourth Street, and East River.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, East River, East Twenty-fifth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue South.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Broadway.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Broadway, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue A.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue B.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue C.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue D.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-fourth Street, and East River.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, East River, East Twenty-fifth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue South.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Broadway.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Broadway, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue A.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue B.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue C.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue D.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-fourth Street, and East River.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, East River, East Twenty-fifth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue South.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Broadway.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Broadway, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue A.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue B.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue C.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue D.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-fourth Street, and East River.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, East River, East Twenty-fifth Street, and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue South.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Broadway.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Broadway, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue A.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue B.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue C.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue D.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-fourth Street, and East River.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, East River, East Twenty-fifth Street, and First Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fourth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue South.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue South, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Broadway.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Broadway, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Madison Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue A.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue A, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue B.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue B, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue C.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue C, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Avenue D.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Avenue D, East Twenty-fourth Street, and East River.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, East River, East Twenty-fifth Street, and First Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by

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south sides of West Forty-sixth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, and the east side of Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-sixth Street to West Forty-seventh Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Forty-fifth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, west side of Sixth Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-fifth Street, West Forty-fourth Street, and the east side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-sixth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fiftieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-second Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, Depew Place, East Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Depew Place.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Seventh-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Seventy-sixth Street, First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-sixth to East Seventy-seventh Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from Seventy-sixth to Seventy-seventh Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, East Seventy-sixth Street, and First Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, Depew Place, East Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Depew Place.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-fifth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-third Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, Madison Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Sixty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all the part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, Lexington Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Sixty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East Seventieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Transverse Road across Central Park at Seventy-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Transverse Road across Central Park at Eighty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Third Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Madison Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Third Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Third Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Second Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Second Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and First Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and First Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Park Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

THIRTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Madison Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Ninety-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Lexington Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Madison Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, West Ninety-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Madison Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Ninety-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundredth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Second Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and Second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Lenox Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Fifth Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Seventh Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Third Avenue, East Seventh-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Seventy-sixth Street, First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-sixth to East Seventy-seventh Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-seventh to Seventy-eighth Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and East River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and East River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-s

ELECTION NOTICES.

Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue and Boston Road.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Tinton Avenue, Denman Place, and Trinity Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Tinton Avenue, Home Street, Forest Avenue, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Tinton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Spring Place, Boston Road, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Washington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Melrose Avenue, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Mott Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within ward line, Jerome Avenue, Devoe Street, Ogden Avenue, Wolf Street, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Webster Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Mohegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Railroad Avenue, and Tremont Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and Webster Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Webster Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Morris Avenue, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Topping Street, Walnut Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Melrose Avenue, and Railroad Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Mott Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Burnside Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Tremont Avenue, Jerome Avenue, ward line, and Harlem River.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fordham Landing Road, Creston Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Jerome Avenue, Anthony Avenue, Tremont Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Burnside Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Washington Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Anthony Avenue, and Ryer Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Kingsbridge Road, Southern Boulevard, Tremont Avenue, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Quarry Road.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Tibbit's Brook, Van Cortlandt Lake, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Broadway, Delafield Lane and Hudson or North River.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Bronx River, Olin Avenue, Gun Hill Road, Van Cortlandt Lake and Tibbit's Brook.

Resolved, That the election districts into which the newly annexed district (being a portion of the Twenty-second Senate District) has been divided (as hereinafter described and bounded) be divided, bounded, and numbered as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Farms Road, Greene Avenue, Westchester Turnpike, Barrett's Creek, Long Island Sound, and Bronx River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seabrey Creek, Westchester Creek, Barrett's Creek, and Westchester Turnpike.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Glven's Creek, Hutchinson's River, Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and Westchester Creek.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Old Boston Post Road, Fordham and Pelham Avenues, Westchester Creek, Seabrey Creek, Westchester Turnpike, Greene Avenue, West Farms Road, and Bronx River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Jerome Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Bainbridge Avenue, Pond Place, Rosa Place, Marion Avenue, Brookline Street, Kingsbridge Road, Bailey Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Gun Hill Road, Bronx River, Pelham Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Webster Avenue, Suburban Street, Hull Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Jerome Avenue, and Van Cortlandt Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Boston Avenue, Bailey Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Broadway.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the parallel with Van Cortlandt Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Riverdale Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delafield's Lane, Broadway, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Riverdale Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, line parallel with Van Cortlandt Avenue, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Tibbit's Brook, Van Cortlandt Lake, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Broadway, Delafield Lane and Hudson or North River.

The Fif

Friday
October 9-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

TO IMPROVE EAST RIVER

REPORT OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS TO THE DOCK BOARD.

Covered Piers for the District South of Grand Street—Would Accommodate Tramp Steamers—Necessary Changes in the Present Law—General Ferryhouse at the Battery and Sound Steamer Landing at Twenty-third Street.

The Dock Commissioners at their meeting yesterday received from the Board of Consulting Engineers its report on the East River front recommending a scheme of improvement. The members of the Consulting Board are George S. Morison, William H. Burr, and William P. Craighill. They made the North River front the subject of a prior report.

The present report, for convenience of description, divides the East River front into four sections, the first extending from the Battery to Grand Street. It is the only part of the river front used for general traffic. The river here is narrow and the current strong. The numerous ferries, too, tend to impede a trffic otherwise very crowded.

Plans were made for a marginal street and piers on the East River at the same time as for the North River, but nothing has been done in that direction, the streets and piers remaining as they were thirty years ago.

Below the bridge, the piers are small, mostly uncovered, and of private ownership. Many of them are frequented by the larger class of sailing vessels. Canalboats occupy the southernmost section, though, since most of them come down the North River, the position is not convenient. Above the bridge are floating dry docks and railroad piers. The report says:

"At the request of your Board, statistics were collected showing the changes in the foreign business done by sailing vessels at this port for the last ten years. These show a steady decrease in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels engaged in this trade. If the section of the water front between the Battery and the East River Bridge has accommodated this business in the past, it should be equal to accommodating it in the future.

"This business is now principally on uncovered piers. We can see no reason why this class of traffic would not be better accommodated on covered piers, and if the piers were covered they could be used for tramp steamers and other purposes when not required for sailing vessels.

"The objection to shedding these piers is peculiar, and one which it seems should be remedied by legislation. As the law now is, a sailing vessel can claim the right to a berth at any uncovered pier not in use, on paying the regular wharfage charges; as soon, however, as the lessee of the pier has put a shed on it this right ceases and the lessee has the exclusive control of the pier.

"Your board recommends that steps be taken to secure legislation by which the right to build sheds and to have the exclusive use of the piers may be separated at the discretion of the Board of Docks, so that it may have the authority to allow sheds to be built on piers without at the same time giving an exclusive use of the same."

The board suggests that a harbor for canal boats be arranged on the upper part of the North River front. Regarding that section above the bridge largely used by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the consulting engineer says:

Accommodation of Railroads.

"In our report of Feb. 6, 1896, we stated that the method of accommodating railroads on the marginal street along the North River should be made the subject of a further communication. The railroad accommodation on the East River should be considered at the same time. The subject is one of very great importance, and so far as the East River is concerned it will probably call for some radical changes.

"If a large portion of the freight traffic of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has to be accommodated in this section of the city, that railroad, already running its trains into the city proper, it would seem as if some method should be devised by which the railroad should reach this district by land, rather than by water."

The board thinks that owing to the concentration of ferries at the Battery, it would be well to consider whether they could not be accommodated together by a single large ferryhouse, in a way which would better suit public convenience, and at the same time occupy less space on the water front.

The second section made by the board extends from Grand Street to Fourteenth Street. On this section 472 feet of bulkhead will have been built and four piers according to the standard plans. This portion of the river is narrow, and does not seem to be well adapted for anything but local uses. The plans of improvement being followed seem to be good.

Traffic of the Sound.

The third section extends from Fourteenth Street to Thirty-fourth Street. The river is wider than either above or below, the tidal current is less, and the water front is better adapted to general uses. The portion of this section above Twenty-third Street has already been improved, the bulkhead wall following the line approved by the Secretary of War, and the piers being built parallel to the street, and not at right angles to the bulkhead wall.

This section is now used by the city for various purposes, and is probably more useful, the engineers say, in this way than in any other.

The district between Fourteenth Street and Twenty-third Street has been only slightly improved, the only pier constructed on the new plan being at the foot of Eighteenth Street. The board believes that all improvements should be made with reference to making it the terminus of steamers navigating Long Island Sound, and that when piers are built they should be at right angles to the bulkhead wall.

"The transfer of the Sound steamboat lines from the North River to the East River," the report says, "is a matter of very great importance, but it involves so many questions that it must be handled with a great deal of care. So far as passenger travel is concerned, there would seem to be no doubt that this location, near the foot of East Twenty-third Street, would accommodate the traveling public very much better than the present termini in the lower part of the city. Those people whose business is in New-York City would undoubtedly prefer the Twenty-third Street location, especially as the boats could sail from this terminus at least half an hour later than from their present piers.

Would Save Time.

"The Sound lines, however, have always exchanged a large number of passengers with the railroads terminating in Jersey City, and the present piers are convenient for this traffic. On the other hand, the Erie Railroad has for many years maintained a ferry to the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is about opening a ferry to the same point.

"With these two ferries in operation, and the Twenty-third Street Railroad operated as a cable line, the transfer from Jersey City to the foot of East Twenty-third Street would be little more difficult than to the piers on West Street from which the boats now run, and if an allowance be made for the difference between sailing times from the North River and the East River piers, the actual time consumed by passengers between Jersey City and Hell Gate would be less than by the present route. The only difficulty which your board sees would relate to the convenience of delivery of freight, and on this we are not prepared to speak without further investigations."

The fourth section of the East River extends from Thirty-fourth Street to One Hundredth Street. The river here is very narrow, and has a rocky shore, and excepting in one small cove and for a short distance at the upper end of the section, there is no opportunity for the construction of piers. A marginal way has been laid out for the whole distance, and work is in progress at various points.

The board makes no suggestions for changes in the plans now in use, and believes that for the greater part of this section, a bulkhead, alongside of which vessels can be landed for local convenience, is the best method of improving this front.

In connection, however, the board suggests that railroads should be given some accommodations on this marginal way in the same manner as on the North River front.

TO SUCCEED C. C. WEHRUM.

J. G. Agar Will Become a Member of the Board of Education.

Mayor Strong has offered to John Giraud Agar, senior member of the law firm of Agar, Ely & Fulton, the School Commissionership made vacant by the resignation of Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum.

Mr. Agar said yesterday that he would accept the appointment, and that he would go to the Mayor's office this morning to be sworn in.

Mr. Agar was born in New-Orleans June 5, 1856, and received a common school education there. He went to the preparatory school of the University of Georgetown, D. C., in 1869, and in 1872 matriculated at the university. He was graduated in the class of 1876, with the degree of Ph. D.

He attended the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. His first law practice was obtained in the office of Clarkson N. Potter. President Garfield appointed him Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-Yotk, and he served with distinction in that capacity during the administration of United States District Attorney Stewart L. Woodford. In 1884 he again entered regular practice as senior member of the firm of Agar, Ely & Fulton.

Mr. Agar was married four years ago in San Francisco to Miss Agnes Macdonough of that city, daughter of Joseph Macdonough. Since its organization in this State, Mr. Agar has taken a keen interest in the Naval Reserve. He is now Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant.

In municipal politics, Mr. Agar has always been active in the interests of good government. He was Secretary of the People's Municipal League in the campaign of four years ago, and he has always shown a special interest in public-school affairs. In the present campaign, Mr. Agar is a "sound-money Democrat." He is a member of the Union, University, Reform, Players and Metropolitan Clubs.

SHE MAY SEE THE NOTE

Mrs. E. A. Wall's Action Which Involves the Cordage Syndicate.

Mrs. Ella A. Wall obtained an order yesterday for the discovery and inspection of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar-note that was made by members of the United States Cordage Trust, on which an effort is being made to hold her individually.

Mrs. Wall alleges that L. Waterbury & Co., which she says was the cordage syndicate, gave the note to the National Bank of the Republic of this city Jan. 23, 1893.

James M. Waterbury, Chauncey Marshall, Eliza A. Wall, Edwin R. Brinkerhoff, and Frank T. Wall, as trustees under the will of Michael Wall, were sued by the bank to recover an alleged balance of $74,365.07, claimed to be due on the note, with interest from April 30, 1895.

Mrs. Wall admits that she was a member of the firm of William Wall's Sons, but denies that she was a member of the syndicate that gave the note, or of the firm of L. Waterbury & Co., and that if the members of the firm of L. Waterbury & Co. pretended to merge the firm of William Wall's Sons with their own, they did so without her knowledge or consent, and that any such merger was void.

She also declared that the note was given without her knowledge; that William Wall's Sons had no power to make such a note; that she has been refused permission to inspect the note and other papers in connection with the syndicate that the bank is said to hold.

Justice Beekman granted her permission to see the note and various papers, but refused to permit her to examine the bank's books in which the syndicate's transactions with it are entered.

M'KINLEY FLAG CUT DOWN.

A Great Time in Bayard Street—The Banner Floats Again.

When David Morris, dealer in clothing at Baxter and Bayard Streets, who is a stanch Republican, determined to raise in front of his store a McKinley and Hobart National flag, the Democrats in his neighborhood waxed facetious at his expense. Morris did not heed their remarks, and on Saturday his new flag was carried out of his store into the street and he, with his shopmen, adjusted the ropes and hauled it aloft, stretching from his roof to the roof of 74 Baxter Street.

George Patten, a Tammany man, is agent for 74 Baxter Street, and he gave Mr. Morris permission to attach his banner to its roof. Mr. Waxman, who is said to be a business rival of Mr. Morris, occupies the ground floor of No. 74. It is believed that Waxman influenced the agent to reconsider his approval of the banner. Anyway, Mr. Patten told him, Tuesday to pull it in before 4 o'clock P. M., or he would cut the rope. He carried out his word, and Mr. Morris carried the banner into his shop.

Mr. Morris yesterday obtained the permission of J. Cohen, a Republican, who owns the new tenement at 66 Baxter Street, and of his own landlord, who owns 106 Bayard Street, to use those roofs. In the afternoon his men hauled the flag again aloft, and it now hangs diagonally over Bayard Street.

THIS ADAM DESERDED EVE.

Searched for Him for Years and Now He Is in Jail.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Adam Bommer, a paver, fifty years old, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife Eve.

The couple were married in this city in 1865 and had ten children, five of whom are living. Several years ago Bomemr deserted his wife. He did not leave the city, and Mrs. Bommer kept up a search for him until last June, when she learned that he was living with another woman, whom he introduced as his wife.

Mrs. Bommer got a warrant for her husband's arrest, but even then was unable to locate him until Wednesday, when she learned that he was living at 213 East One Hundred and Second Street.

In court the only explanation Adam would give of his conduct was that he liked the second woman better than his wife. Magistrate Cornell ordered him to pay Mrs. Bommer $5 a week and, in default of bonds, committed him.

The Bering Sea Commission.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 8.—The Bering Sea Claims Commission will meet at Victoria, B. C., early in November, and the taking of evidence will begin on about Nov. 10, by which time sealing schooners will have returned from their season's work. Justice King will represent Canada, with Premier Peters of Prince Edward Island as chief counsel and Mr. Beique assistant counsel.

MR. HILL SURPRISED THEM

POPOCRATS EXPECTED A "HAIR RAISER," GOT A DAMPER.

Committeeman Campbell Goes to See the Senator—He Says Mr. Hill Will Give Advice to the Committee, but Cannot Speak for Either National or State Ticket—But Chairman Danforth Says He Will Vote for Bryan.

For the past few days the managers at the Popocratic headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel, have been hinting that they would soon have a great piece of news to give out concerning the attitude of Senator Hill. State Committeeman Charles J. Dolson told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it would be a regular "hair raiser."

The news was given out yesterday. Frank Campbell, the National Committeeman from this State, went to Albany Wednesday to see Senator Hill, and spent the night with him. Mr. Campbell was back at the Bartholdi yesterday. He said, in his statement, that he had gone to Albany "for the purpose of having a consultation with Senator Hill about several matters of importance in the present campaign," and "that he had spent the night at Wolfert's Roost and had obtained the benefit of his (the Senator's) experience and advice upon all the questions presented."

When asked what the position of Senator Hill was in this canvass, Mr. Campbell authorized the following statement, which he dictated very carefully:

"Senator Hill has been in consultation with those charged with the management of the campaign in this State from the start, and has been and will continue to be of aid to them because of his interest in the success of the Democratic Party in State and Nation. He is not in sympathy with those Democrats who would defeat the ticket because the platform is in some respects unsatisfactory to them. He feels that the position taken by him at Chicago makes it impossible for him to serve his party effectively in this campaign by any other course than that so far pursued by him."

To those ardent Popocrats who have been of the opinion that Senator Hill would go upon the stump for their National and State tickets and that there would be a great "bugle blast" from Wolfert's Roost, Mr. Campbell's statement falls like a very wet blanket. They point out that the statement does not even carry the assurance with it that Senator Hill will vote the tickets, and that "the course so far pursued by him" has been the course of silence.

Mr. Campbell was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he wanted to add anything to his official statement.

"No," he said. "Isn't that enough?"

Chairman Danforth was asked if he cared to say anything about Senator Hill's position.

"No," he said. "I do not think it necessary for me to say anything now."

Mr. Danforth, however, told the reporters earlier in the day that Senator Hill would issue no pronunciamento, but that he would vote for Bryan and Sewall. "As to his going on the stump for them, he cannot see his way clear to do so after the strong fight he made against them in Chicago. If he went upon the stump he could not in view of the position he has taken, support the platform," said Mr. Danforth. "For these reasons I am of the opinion that the Senator will not be heard from in any statement whatever. Of one thing I am sure, the Senator will give the committee the benefit of his advice."

Mr. Danforth did not feel happy over the condition of affairs, but he varied the monotony of the routine at headquarters by declaring that Mr. Bryan would be elected beyond a doubt, and that by more than 300 Electoral votes. He predicted that Mr. Bryan would be elected by the votes of the following States:

Ohio 23 votes, Iowa 13, Nebraska 8, Oregon 4, Wyoming 3, Montana 3, Washington 4, North Dakota 3, Utah 3, Idaho 3, South Dakota 4, Michigan 14, Nevada 3, Kansas 10, Colorado 4, California 9, Illinois 24, Indiana 15, Delaware 3, New-Jersey 10, Maryland 8, West Virginia 6, Virginia 12, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Kentucky 13, Tennessee 12, Missouri 17, Arkansas 8, Texas 15, Missippi 9, Louisiana 8, Alabama 11, Georgia 13, and Florida 4.

Mr. Danforth was not ready to claim New-York, but he did say that if changes in favor of Mr. Bryan continued, he believed the Electoral vote of the State would go to Bryan and Sewall.

The Press Bureau of the Popocrats, in view of the beginning of registration today, gave out some views on the election law amendments. The declaration was made that those who wish to vote a split ticket "cannot merely place a cross in the open circle at the top of any column, but must place a cross before the name of every candidate for whom he wishes to vote." The statement of the Popocrats then goes on to say:

"In regard to the preparation of ballots by voters, Section 105 says: 'The elector shall observe the following rules in marking his ballot: First—If the elector wishes to vote a straight ticket, that is, for each and every candidate of one party for whatever office nominated, he shall make a cross (X) mark in the circle above the name of the party at the head of the ticket. Second—If the elector desires to vote a split ticket, that is for candidates of different parties, he must not make a cross (X) mark in the circle above the name of any party, but shall make a cross (X) mark in the voting space before the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote, on whatever ticket he may be.'

"Section 110 instructs Inspectors as to their duties in canvassing votes according to the evident intent of the voter, thus: 'If the elector shall have made a cross (X) mark in the circle above the name of the party some of whose candidates he desired to vote for, and he shall also have placed a cross (X) mark before the name of the party ticket, he must be deemed to have cast the elector's vote for every candidate on the ticket of such party so marked, except for the candidate or candidates for the offices which are individually marked on such other ticket or tickets, which shall be deemed the choice of the voter for such office or offices.' This direction to the Inspector, instead of the voter, is construed by many lawyers to indicate that a vote will be counted even though it is not marked in accordance with the first rule."

HE WAS CHOKED TO DEATH.

Piece of Meat Lodged in James McDonald's Throat.

James McDonald, a bricklayer, choked to death yesterday afternoon while eating dinner at his home, 668 Third Avenue.

Mrs. McDonald, just before her husband sat down to his meal, left the house on an errand. The husband took a mouthful of corned beef, which slipped into his windpipe. He was just able to cry to his younger son, "Call Jimmy, quick!" "Jimmy" is an older son, who works nights, and was sleeping at the time. He ran to the aid of his father and began to pound him on the back, but it was too late. McDonald choked to death in a few seconds.

CHARGES AGAINST DEVERY.

Attorney Frank Moss Will Not State Their Nature.

That Police Captain Devery will be placed on trial before the Police Commissioners was clearly indicated when the board adopted a resolution Wednesday requesting the Corporation Counsel to assign Frank Moss, the counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, as special counsel to prepare charges against the Captain. For this purpose Mr Moss has been put in possession of the blotters of the Eldridge Street Station covering the entire period that Capt. Devery was in command of that station—from February to December, 1893. For ten days past he has been making an examination of them.

After the acquittal of Capt. Devery on the charge of extortion preferred against him by Frederick W. Seigrist, Jr., the dealer in building materials, the Police Commissioners desired to prosecute him on the same charge, but Seigrist refused to appear. Capt. Devery appeared to be free from his troubles. Now the Society for the Prevention of Crime appears again as his prosecutor.

It was at the instigation of the society that Capt. Devery was indicted several years ago on charges of neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses in the Eleventh Precinct. He was tried before a jury on these charges and acquitted. Then charges were made against him before the Police Board for the alleged blackmail of disorderly house keepers under the jurisdiction of the Eldridge Street Station. He was tried by the Commissioners, though he was sick and absent, and was dismissed. The General Term of the Supreme Court reinstated him, and held that the witnesses against him, who had also appeared against Capt. Cross, who was dismissed and reinstated, were unworthy of belief.

Then Devery was indicted and suspended on Seagrist's charge. Since his acquittal he has been in command of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Speaking of the preparation of charges against Capt. Devery, President Roosevelt of the Police Board said yesterday:

"I am not sure that any definite charges will be made against Capt. Devery. Mr. Moss is investigating certain matters precisely as he did in the cases of the four Sergeants who were accused of accepting bribes from a Lexow witness. In these cases he reported there was not sufficient evidence to bring them to trial.

"As to Capt. Devery, Mr. Moss, as counsel for the board, I believe, is looking over the old charges on which the Captain was once dismissed. I have understood that Devery was reinstated by the courts on the grounds that his trial was not legal. I personally know nothing about the old charges, except what I have said."

Frank Moss denied yesterday that the society of which he was the counsel was in any way persecuting Capt. Devery. He did not deny that the Eleventh Precinct blotters were in his possession for the purpose of obtaining information on which to base charges against the Captain, but he refused to speak concerning the nature of the proposed charges.

STOOL PIGEONS BURGLARS.

Goldbergs Caught with a Companion in Mr. Shedlinsky's House.

Three burglars were caught early yesterday morning in the basement of the residence of Morris Shedlinsky, at 239 East Sixtieth Street. Patrolman Scheuing of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station first caught sight of the burglars, who were standing in a group at Second Avenue and Sixtieth Street. They were evidently watching the policeman, who pretended not to have noticed them. He found Patrolman Baer on the adjoining post, and told him his suspicions.

The two officers concealed themselves in a dark doorway. They watched the three men until they disappeared in the basement of the house 239 East Sixtieth Street. Then the aid of Patrolman Thompson having been secured, the three policemen went to the house. They found the area gate had been forced open, and the burglars were in the basement. When the policemen tried to open the vestibule door they found the men inside were pressing their weight against it. The policemen drew their revolvers and threatened to shoot through the door. The men did not answer, and then the officers with a sudden rush carried the door from its hinges and burst in among the burglars.

Each policeman seized a man, and there was a short but sharp struggle. The burglars were overpowered and taken to the police station. They said they were Louis Goldberg of 50 Ridge Street, his brother Morris of 133 Ridge Street, and Julius Bidner of 131 Ridge Street. The men were taken to Police Headquarters, where the Goldberg brothers were recognized as men who had been employed by the police as "stool pigeons" in securing evidence against liquor dealers. They were held for examination at the Yorkville Police Court.

JILTED, HER REASON FLED.

Brooklyn Woman Driven Insane by Her Faithless Lover.

The family of Chanford Woodhull, a lawyer, of 124 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, was astonished yesterday when Margaret Sheedy, a domestic, entered the parlor attired in complete wedding garments. She wore a white dress, and on her head was a crown of straw, from which hung a long gauze veil.

"I'm all ready now," said the woman to Mrs. Woodhull. "Where are the carriages to take us to church?"

Mrs. Woodhull asked the woman what she meant.

"This is my wedding day," said the woman, "and I'm going to the church to be married."

Mrs. Woodhull then realized that the woman was insane, and said: "You had better go to the Bergen Street Police Station first, and get a police escort, so that the ceremony will be as imposing as possible."

This seemed a good suggestion to the woman, who walked to the police station and explained the matter to the Sergeant. The latter agreed with her; said it would first be necessary to get a marriage license from the Mayor, and he sent a policeman with her to the Department of Charities. There Chief Clerk Short issued an order for the woman's commitment to the asylum for the insane, at Flatbush.

The woman was recently jilted by her lover, and the shock unbalanced her mind.

A PERSISTENT PATIENT.

She Insists Upon Remaining in a Jersey City Hospital.

Warden Osborne of the City Hospital, Jersey City, has a woman patient that he would like to get rid of, but cannot. She is Harriet Clinton, who was found sick on the porch of Trinity Baptist Church one night last week. She was taken to the hospital, but it was found that she was not sick, and Warden Osborne told her she must leave.

The woman refused to go or to give her address, saying that she had no home. On Wednesday Warden Osborne told her that if she did not go he would call the police and have her placed under arrest. Then she went. At midnight a hurry call was sent to the hospital for a woman who had been found sick on the porch of Hedding Methodist Church in Montgomery Street.

When the woman reached the hospital she was recognized as Miss Clinton. Unless she goes away to-day Warden Osborne will probably have her committed to the county jail for examination as to her sanity.

A BYE DAY AT BUDA-PESTH

TWO GAMES IN THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Winawer and Walbrodt Winners in the Adjourned Contests—Three Rounds of the Thirteen Now Completed—The Masters Entertained at Dinner by the Millennium Festival Committee—Pillsbury Responds to the Toast "America."

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 8.—All the chess masters were assembled this morning at the tournament hall, to see the finish of the games adjourned from the first and second rounds of the international congress. Thursday is one of the two bye days each week of the congress.

The masters were grouped around the two boards on which the games were played. The games over, the masters were presented to the Millennium Festival Committee, by whom a dinner had been arranged in the players' honor.

Just before noon the following summary of the morning's play was posted:

ADJOURNED GAMES.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by
Winawer-Tarrasch	Hampe	79	Winawer.
Popiel-Walbrodt	Sicilian	68	Walbrodt.

When the Tournament Committee opened Winawer's sealed move, it was seen that his continuation of his Hampe-Allgaier game with Tarrasch, which had been adjourned from the first round, was probably his best line of play, and Pillsbury quietly said to Maroczy: "That will win." So it resulted, for after the seventy-ninth move Tarrasch was forced to resign.

Walbrodt, on Tuesday, in the second round, had gained so great an advantage over Popiel in his Sicilian Defense, that his victory this morning was a foregone conclusion, and the little Berliner scored the game when 66 moves had been made.

This completed the first three rounds of the tournament, the byes falling to Janowski, Marco, and Tarrasch, who consequently have only played two games each.

Appended are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	1½	1½	Popiel	0	3
Charousek	2½	½	Schlechter	2	1
Janowski	1½	½	*Tarrasch	½	1½
*Marco	1½	½	Tschigorin	2½	½
Maroczy	1	2	Walbrodt	2	1
Noa	½	2½	Winawer	2	1
Pillsbury	1½	1½			

*Had a bye.
Total number of games won, 18.
Total number of games lost, 18.
Total number of games still to be played, 60.

The presentation of the masters to the Festival Committee took place at noon, and after a few congratulatory remarks by the Secretary of the association the players were escorted to the dining hall of the exposition hall, where dinner had been prepared for them.

The countries represented by their masters were toasted, and, in response to "America," Pillsbury responded, expressing the hope that an international tournament, worthy of the country, might, within the next two years, be held in the Greater New-York. He also spoke of the efforts being made toward international chess by means of cable matches. His remarks were heartily applauded by all present.

The players then visited the various points of interest of the exposition, and were much pleased with their reception.

To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, the play for the fourth round will begin, with the following pairing: Schlechter against Tarrasch, Nea against Charousek, Maroczy against Winawer, Marco against Walbrodt, Popiel against Pillsbury, Janowski against Tschigorin.

CUT OFF HER TOE.

Miss Thomas Saved Herself from a Spider Bite.

MOUNT AIRY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Josephine Thomas, a young woman living near this village, to-day saved her life at the expense of a toe.

While Miss Thomas was dressing this morning she was stung on one of her toes by a spider. The reptile had crawled into one of her shoes during the night, and when Miss Thomas put her foot into that shoe this morning she felt a sharp pain on the end of one of her toes. She withdrew her foot from the shoe, and found on the stocking a tiny blood spot. Her toe had continued to hurt, and was growing worse. An investigation showed in the toe of the shoe a black and yellow spider. The spider was killed. Within a half hour Miss Thomas began to feel the pain in her foot, which swelled as far as the instep. The toe which had been stung had turned blue, and was becoming black about where the spider's sting had punctured the skin.

Miss Thomas took a stout cord and bound it about her ankle as tightly as possible. Then she drew it still tighter by twisting a stick in the cord. This done, she took a knife, and with her own hands cut off her injured toe down close to the foot. The wound bled profusely.

When a doctor arrived he said there was nothing for him to do save dress the wound caused by cutting off the toe. He said all the poison had doubtless left the young woman's body with the blood she lost after severing her toe.

MURDERED HIS CHILD.

Brutal Crime of a Newark Father—Several Witnesses Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—John Warga, a laborer, while in a drunken frenzy this afternoon, ran into his home, at 41 Rutgers Street, picked up his eight-months-old child, and dashed out its brains on the floor. The murderer then seized his six-year-old son and fled.

Warga is a Polak, thirty-nine years old, and a harness maker. He has been out of work of late, and for four days had been drinking. This morning his wife, who to keep herself and two children in food has been washing clothes, went to the home of a family in Nelson Place to work. Warga was left at home with the baby girl, Sadie, and his six-year-old son, Frank. At noon some of Warga's friends came into the house and beer was sent for. In a short time Warga, already half crazed b ya long spree, quarreled with the men, and Rose Harber, an occupant of adjoining apartments, went in to save the children from harm. She grasped the baby, and Warga pulled the child from her arms and dashed it upon the floor. The baby's skull was mashed. Warga then seized his son Frank and rushed from the house. Many witnesses were locked up.

Warga returned to his home to-night with the child and was promptly arrested. On complaint of Police Lieutenant Klein he was formally committed for the Grand Jury. He was warned not to make any statement.

Shortage in the Cranberry Crop.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 8.—Although the farmers in this vicinity have raised an excellent quality of cranberries this year, the crop is not so extensive as it was last year, and the same report of a short crop has been received from all parts of the country. The berries raised here are said to be as fine as the best Cape Cod produces.

HE WOULD BE A SERGEANT.

Patrolman Buckley Thinks Police Board Has Been Unfair.

Patrolman John Buckley obtained a writ of certiorari yesterday directing the Police Commissioners to produce before a Justice of the Supreme Court all the papers in connection with an examination held June 4, at which Buckley was an unsuccessful candidate for a Sergeantcy, for the purpose of securing an appointment to which he thinks he is entitled.

Buckley alleges that he is a veteran of the civil war and has been on the police force since 1873. His counsel, Hays and Greenbaum, told Justice MacLean that the Police Commissioners and the Board of Examiners were partial and unfair, and that men were promoted to be Sergeants whose records for efficiency were lower than Buckley's.

In petitioning the court Buckley alleges that March 9, 1895, after having been on the force twenty-two years as a patrolman, he was made a Roundsman. He applied to be allowed to enter an examination for promotion to a Sergeantcy that was held Dec. 24, 1895, and was refused. Why, he does not know, as no cause was given.

Another examination was held Jan. 24, 1896, and he was placed on patrol duty two days before the examination took place. He then instituted proceedings in the Superior Court, and was reinstated in his positions as Roundsman June 2. Two days later he was notified by the Police Commissioners to present himself for examination, and was given but an hour and a half's notice. He went before the Board of Examiners and received 20.90 marks out of a possible 35.

Buckley says that although during twenty-three years' service he was fined but sixteen days' pay in the aggregate, he was marked but 30 out a possible 65 for record and experience. This low marking, he says, made it impossible for him to aggregate 75, the minimum number of marks necessary for promotion.

He alleges that on the examination held Jan. 24, Roundsman Michael J. Tierney only got a total of 15 out of a possible 35 on examination, and that to qualify Tierney for promotion the Police Board gave him 62 out of a possible 65 for record and experience, although during eight years' service there were thirty-seven complaints made against Tierney. Tierney, he says, was fined thirty days' pay for one offense and twenty days' pay for another.

Buckley instances other acts of partiality and unfairness, as he views them, and says his record and ability are as high as those of many who have been promoted over him. He states as a proof of unfairness, that after he failed to be promoted he was again reduced to the position of patrolman.

TO SETTLE INSURANCE CASE.

Matter in Which Joseph H. Manley and Others Are Concerned.

William T. Gilbert, who was appointed receiver of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company in 1894, was yesterday authorized by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, to settle an action now pending in the United States court in Maine, which, as receiver of the company, Mr. Gilbert brought against Joseph H. Manley, Orville D. Baker, Frederick A. Powers, Frank E. Southard, Simon Friedman, and others, to recover $35,000. The receiver will receive $25,000 in compromise of the claim.

Mr. Manley and his associate defendants were incorporators and Trustees of the Maine and New-Brunswick Insurance Company several years ago. In 1893 negotiations were entered into between the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company and Mr. Manley and his associates for the purchase of the good-will and assets of the Maine and New-Brunswick Company, on the basis of a payment of $3,500 by the officers of the Commercial Company to each of the officers, incorporators, and Trustees of the Maine Company.

The payments aggregated $35,000, and the Maine Company's assets and business were transferred to the Commercial Company.

Receiver Gilbert declares that the Maine Company transferred very little business to the Commercial Company and that the business received was not an adequate consideration for the $35,000 paid.

The Maine Company was placed in the hands of a receiver soon after the transfer was made, and its assets were distributed among its policy holders by order of court.

Mr. Gilbert, considering that the $35,000 had been paid illegally and without consideration, sued Mr. Manley and the other defendants to recover it. The case was called for trial in Maine recently, and a compromise offer of $25,000 was made by the defendants. This is the offer that he has been permitted to accept.

To-day is the first day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be three other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. Register to-day!

ONLY WAY TO GET SOBER.

Williamsburg Man Asks to Spend Part of His Vacation in Jail.

A well-dressed man about twenty-five years old, apparently just recovering from a prolonged debauch, sauntered into the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, and approaching one of the court officers, said: "I'm drunk and want to be locked up to get sober." The officer he chanced to address was willing to accommodate him, and before the young man knew what had occurred, he was rushed behind the bars of the prisoners' pen.

When brought before Justice Goetting, the young man gave his name as James Quinn and said he lived at 123 North Second Street, Williamsburg. He told Justice Goetting that he had started on his vacation a week ago and that during that time he had not drawn a sober breath, and said he wanted to get sobered up before returning to work. "I've got some days left yet, your Honor," said the young man, "and if I am at liberty it will be the same old thing over again, and I want to stop."

The Justice asked him how ten days would do, but Quinn said: "Make it seven. That will just about fix me up right." The Justice made it seven days, and Quinn was led away smiling.

To Build New Trolley Line.

Preparations have been made by the management of the Third Avenue Railroad to begin the construction of the new west side trolley lines for which franchises were granted by the Board of Aldermen some time ago. The company secured the right to lay tracks and equip lines of railroad in the Boulevard from Manhattan Street north to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, through the last-named street to the King's Bridge Road, across the Ship Canal Bridge, and thence along Broadway to the city line. It is proposed to connect the new road with the old St. Nicholas Avenue and Forty-second Street Line at Manhattan Street.

Contracts for the new construction have all been let, and work will begin as soon as the necessary permits are obtained from the Department of Public Works.

Westchester Assembly Nomination.

YORKTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Democratic Assembly Convention of the Third District of Westchester County, which was held here to-day, nominated Ralph Baker of Ossining for the Assembly. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform.

OFFERS PLENTY, BETS FEW

RUMOR OF BIG SUM ON BRYAN TO CARRY OHIO.

When It Was Reported at National Republican Headquarters Col. H. L. Swords Said the $10,000, Even, Could Be Readily Covered, and More, Too—He Also Declares He Has Money to Wager at Two to One that McKinley Will Win.

Offers of bets on the election are many, but takers are few. A report was brought to the Republican National Headquarters yesterday that Representative in Congress Joseph Sibley of Pennsylvania has $10,000 to bet, even, that Bryan will carry Ohio. When this was told to Col. H. L. Swords, the Sergeant at Arms of the National Committee, he said:

"If it is true that Mr Sibley has this amount to bet on those terms, I can accommodate him. If he wants to increase the amount to $25,000, that can be provided."

"Are any bets made here on the general result?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I have made none yet," replied Col. Swords, "because there are no takers at the odds I offer."

"What are the odds?"

"Two to one that McKinley will be elected," replied the Sergeant at Arms.

"How much money at that rate?"

"Any amount that is wanted," he replied. "Any amount that any one brings here on Bryan will be covered at 2 to 1."

Col. Swords has been the Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Committee for several campaigns. He is usually present when the betting is done on behalf of the National Committee. He was with the members of the committee eight years ago, when $10,000 of the committee's money was placed on Harrison, and he was with J. S. Clarkson, R. C. Kerens, and Chairman Thomas H. Carter four years ago, when they "placed" about $7,000, at the Gilsey House.

Col. Swords seldom bets his own money, and the offer he made yesterday was for other Republicans.

John Goodnow of Minnesota, a prominent Republican, was in the city yesterday. He made a bet, he said, of $1,000 even that McKinley would carry the country. The man who took the Bryan end of the proposition was a Chicago citizen.

"We have had no bets registered here yet," said Col. John Peacock, at the Hoffman House, "but an offer was made here yesterday, with no takers, so far as I know. The offer was, $1,000 to $4,000 that Bryan would be elected."

Billy Edwards had a proposition at the same odds. The amount was $2,500, which Edwards was commissioned to wager against $10,000 that McKinley would have at least 40,000 more votes in New-York County than Bryan.

Numerous small bets, hats, bottles of wine, and boxes of cigars, have been made in the corridors from time to time, as to the result in New-York County. It is said certain Tammany men have money to bet, even, that Bryan will carry this county. Michael Hayes, a Tammany man, yesterday bet $25 even that he would carry it.

Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul, a prominent business man and an official of the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company, has been in the city for some days. He feels so sure that Minnesota will go for McKinley that he made this offer: "Ten dollars that McKinley will carry that State by 10,000 votes, $10 that he will carry it by 20,000, $10 that he will carry it by 30,000, and $10 that he will win all the bets."

HIS ANTIQUES ARE IN BOND.

W. E. D. Stokes Has Trouble in Getting His Imported Property.

W. E. D. Stokes is trying to get possession of a great quantity of furniture, antique and modern; bric-à-brack, silverplate, statuary, porcelain, and other articles of values that he had sent here from Rome, Italy, on the steamship Neustria in July.

His consignment is contained in twenty-two large boxes, and is now in bond in the Union Stores, Brooklyn, awaiting a release from the Custom House officials.

Mr. Stokes says he has paid the duties through Custom House Brokers Francis C. Pitt, Herbert Scott, and H. K. Scott, and he is suing them to compel them to deliver the permit from the customs officials, without which the goods cannot be taken out of the warehouse.

The keeper of the Union Stores refused Mr. Stokes's demand for the goods without a Custom House release, and Mr. Stokes instituted a replevin suit. He obtained a judgment, but could not get the goods under it. He then began his action against his brokers, who, he says, have the Custom House permit, but will not give it to him until freight charges aggregating $634.40 are paid.

These charges, Mr. Stokes says, are excessive, as he had an agreement with the agents of the steamship line in which they agreed that the freight charges should not exceed $220.

The brokers say that they know nothing of any freight agreement, and that they received a way bill from the merchants in

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THURSDAY—P. M.

The stock market irregular. Further raiding. Short interest increased. Commission houses advising inactivity. Strong interests apparently accumulating securities. Money on call opened 6@7 per cent., and closed at 4.

The Bank of England failed to accommodate Wall Street's bears with the leverage of a further advance in the discount rate. But the talent now so ferociously ranged on the short side of the stock market did not bother over this failure in the proclaimed programme. All day long the whole bear crowd pegged away. They had a new crop of sensational rumors to worry over, but none was worthy to compare with the scintillating gems they paraded yesterday.

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Total transactions aggregated more than ordinary days have lately averaged. But the activity represented no new elements. The market is not bigger because any important holders of stocks are scared. That idea is cultivated ardently by the people who have ample reasons to wish it were true. The new activity is so wholly professional that nobody can be in doubt concerning it.

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Much over half of the whole market was concentrated to-day in just four stocks—Sugar Trust, St. Paul, Manhattan, and Burlington—ranging from about 69,000 in the first down to about 21,000. All other stocks (77) dealt in averaged less than 300 shares apiece. This hardly indicates the widespread nervousness and liquidation so much announced all over Wall Street.

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Judged by accomplishment, the bears were but slightly successful even in the quarters where they concentrated. Trading in over 21,000 shares of Burlington did not change it a single eighth, while over 34,000 shares of St. Paul did force a net decline for the day of just one-eighth. Pouring out 60,000 shares of Sugar—with a value of over $6,000,000 involved—made it possible to get down that stock's quotation seven-eighths of 1 per cent. Manhattan, on 21,000 shares, really went up.

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Such avalanches of short stock, such powerful pounding, as have marked the transactions on the Stock Exchange this week have not recently been usual. There is significance, therefore, in the fact displayed in every active quarter that it takes thousands of shares to force prices down and only hundreds to induce a rally. Serious bear markets are not made out of such situations.

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What happened in Manhattan Elevated yesterday illustrates clearly the telling fact. From the opening quotation of 90, it took 7,000 shares of stock to pound the price down below 89—or 1 point decline. A half hour later 2,000 shares put the price to 90 again, and about 2,500 more lifted it to 91.

And the other conspicuous stocks make similar showings.

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Gold import engagements are announced. More will be. And those to come will be bigger.

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Commission brokers are almost unanimously counseling customers to wait till after election before doing anything. Some sensitive souls are even shivering over apprehensions that Mississippi may not go for Mr. McKinley.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco	1¼	Manhattan	1¼
Ch. & Northwest	¾	Phila. & R., 3d in. pd.	½
Laclede Gas	1	Texas Pacific	½
L. E. & West. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs	¾	M., Kan. & Tex.	½
Bay State Gas	2	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2½	N. Y., O. & West.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2	N. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Erie	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Gen. Electric	½	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Ill. Steel Co.	1¼	U. S. Cordage pf.	1
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Cordage gtd.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

L., N. A. & C. Con.	2½	Read. 1st pf inc.	1
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	1	Read. gen. 4s.	1
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1	Union Elev. 1s	1
Ch. & N. P. 1st, t r.	1¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1s, t r	2½	Wabash 2d	1
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t r.	2		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 7 per cent.

Time money was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements, and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $94,635,433; balances, $4,045,812; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $25,235.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1 15-16@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for 60 days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@4.81¾ for 60-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95@95⅛, guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—5@10c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, 2½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston, buying 1-16c off; selling at par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 59½; New-York Central, ⅛, to 94⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 92½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 43¼. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 31⅝; Reading, ⅝, to 9⅜; St. Paul, ⅛, to 71¼; Erie, ⅜, to 13⅝, and Atchison, ¼, to 12⅞. British Consols declined 1-16, to 109½ for money and 109⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The bullion in the bank decreased £872,999 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 52.14 per cent., is now 50.67 per cent., as compared with a decline from 59.68 to 56.97 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. Amount of bullion withdrawn on balance to-day, £237,000. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 12,650,000f. gold and a decrease of 5,850,000f. silver.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The fours, 1907, coupon, and the fives declined ⅜ and the fours, 1925, ¼. The sales were $500 fours, 1907, registered, at 107½; $1,000 do, coupon, at 107½, and $4,000 fives, coupon, at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92½	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	106½	107½
4s, r., 1925	115½	116½
4s, c., 1925	115½	115½
5s, r., 1904	110½	111½
5s, c., 1904	110½	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

THE MARKET ONLY WAITING.

Mr. Sigmund Neustadt of Hallgarten & Co. said yesterday of the stock market:

"This decline in stocks that we have seen is not at all significant. It is natural—simply a reaction, aided by a little timidity on the part of people. I think that from now until election you will see the market in about the same condition. It will be feverish and very narrow in its fluctuations. It is a waiting market, and it will continue to wait until the election is over. From now on you will see it very dull.

"As the election draws nearer, there is a natural increase in the nervousness, and that will affect the market. There will be very little done on either side. Both buyers and sellers will hold off until things are certain."

A TIME TO GO SLOW.

Mr. Henry Feuchtwanger of Feuchtwanger & Co. said yesterday, in discussing the market:

"We have had a little reaction, but I hardly see why prices should go higher again just yet. The tendency seems to be to work down. There is a general sagging noticeable in the market. Prices may react from the low points of the past day or two, but I think we shall see them lower before very long.

"There is undoubtedly a good deal of long stock coming out, and there is still a good deal of it hanging over the market. This may mean more extensive realising than we have seen. At its best, however, the market is not very wide, and it does not show signs of becoming so.

"It is a time to go slow. Caution about buying is what is most needed. There may be no money on the short side, but I think that it is wiser to wait for developments before going in as a buyer. In times of uncertainty and nervousness such as these it is not good to do anything hastily."

AN OLD-FASHIONED BEAR.

As an example of outspoken bearishness we quote Mr. J. A. Dimock of the Stock Exchange house of Dimock & Co. Mr. Dimock was yesterday asked his opinion of the stock market, and of the future of prices. He said:

"I think that this decline is the beginning of a slump in prices that will extend to ten or a dozen points. I believe that after this the course of stocks will be down. We will, of course, have rallies all along the decline, but the tendency will be toward lower quotations.

"One great reason for my belief in this is the great preponderance of bullish sentiment everywhere. There is an overwhelming belief in higher prices after the election of Mr. McKinley. In Wall Street it is the unexpected that always happens. The majority are always wrong. Whenever the public is all one way the market goes against them. And for this reason, if for no other, I expect to see prices go down.

"And there is philosophy in this. When every man interested in the stock market is a bull, you may count on every one of them being holders. They have bought on the expectation of higher prices, And every man of them has put himself in a position to sell what he has bought. That is about the case now, where the great majority of investors and speculators are on the bull side.

"I think every commission house will tell you that its customers are almost all bulls and long of stocks. That is the general situation. From the interviews which you have printed in your columns you can see how many bulls there are and how few bears. There can be no doubt about general sentiment. It is all on one side.

"There is another possible reason for lower prices. We may very soon have to judge our securities by a different standard of interest. Heretofore we have been using a three or four per cent. standard. Now money is loaning on the Stock Exchange at 6 per cent. for a year. From that I do not believe that the borrowers expect to see money much cheaper than that for twelve months at least.

"There are a great many reasons for a decline in prices, as I look at the situation. I may be on the wrong side, but I am not with the majority, and that is the side that is usually mistaken."

THE AMERICAN WAY.

Here is a sermon without words. It teaches something about the thrift of the American people and indicates somewhat where they can be expected to stand on issues of financial repudiation.

This sermon is in the following table showing the remarkably steady growth of the Buffalo Savings Bank, the figures being the assets on the first of each year:

1847	$18,585.57	1872	$5,090,857.15
1848	119,791.00	1873	5,881,345.45
1849	209,719.63	1874	5,791,091.93
1850	292,557.62	1875	5,973,312.90
1851	455,043.26	1876	6,589,625.19
1852	570,202.01	1877	6,535,274.70
1853	672,804.75	1878	6,463,251.56
1854	745,668.63	1879	6,623,445.01
1855	685,142.74	1880	7,212,818.57
1856	802,449.89	1881	8,233,805.64
1857	959,975.56	1882	8,966,777.49
1858	985,929.52	1883	9,134,839.68
1859	924,863.54	1884	9,597,308.57
1860	1,041,636.47	1885	9,454,972.76
1861	1,232,966.56	1886	9,668,478.72
1862	1,281,579.22	1887	10,066,274.98
1863	1,500,645.06	1888	10,376,226.82
1864	1,574,531.89	1889	10,781,627.31
1865	2,034,018.91	1890	11,238,952.01
1866	2,168,555.66	1891	11,646,291.82
1867	2,680,479.15	1892	11,714,961.13
1868	3,052,376.18	1893	12,625,652.98
1869	3,376,958.23	1894	12,109,411.40
1870	3,706,517.55	1895	12,314,958.50
1871	4,322,317.76	1896	12,912,658.79

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Among the prominent traders on the Stock Exchange yesterday were the following:

—St. Paul: Buyers—Halle & Stieglitz; H. G. Weil; Price, McCormick & Co.; Grant Brothers; J. Goodchild; J. M. Noyes & Co. Sellers—Price, McCormick & Co.; G. H. Bend; Henry Brothers; R. H. Bissell & Co.; T. W. Thorne & Co.; James Raymond; H. S. Sternberger; Dominick & Dickerman; Jones & Maury; F. W. Savin & Co.; Keep & Keen; Clark, Ward & Co.; W. H. Motley; H. Lapsley & Co.; W. L. Stow; H. G. Weil.

—Sugar: Buyers—H. Content & Co.; Worden, Bell & Co.; E. C. Potter & Co.; Moore & Schley. Sellers—Henry Brothers; E. & C. Randolph; E. B. Cuthbert & Co.; Rolston & Bass; J. S. Bache & Co.; G. F. Casilear; Halstead & Hodges.

—Manhattan: Buyer—William Cooper. Sellers—F. R. Irving; Dick Brothers & Co.; Clark, Ward & Co.; Hunter, Cooper & Co.

—Reading: Buyers—W. L. Stow. Sellers—T. W. Myers & Co.

—Louisville and Nashville: Sellers—Pearl & Co.

—Burlington and Quincy: Sellers—Clark, Ward & Co.; J. W. Davis & Co.; A. M. Combs & Co.

—Leather Preferred: Buyers—E. B. Havens; H. Lapsley & Co.

—Atchison: Buyers—Roody, McLellan & Co.. Sellers—I. F. Mead & Co.; Halle & Stieglitz.

—Tennessee Coal and Iron: Sellers—Thompson, Adams & McNeil; H. H. Hart; T. J. Taylor & Co.

—Rock Island: Buyer—C. D. Belden.

WALL STREET TALK.

If plans now completed are carried out as arranged, announcements will be made to-day bearing on future importations of gold. The bankers interested are confident that foreign interests will not try seriously to interfere with the natural flow of the yellow metal this way.

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People who have been doing overmuch worrying over prospective decreases in Western railway earnings will be interested in the records that those roads are now making as grain carriers. There has been no parallel to it in many a day.

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Officials of the Chicago Stock Exchange are to issue an address explaining "what warranted the institution to close"—that is, to go back on contracts. There seem to be fathomless depths to Chicago humor.

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About 4,000 shares of Bay State Gas were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It is unusual for that "security" to be traded in even to the extent of one-tenth of that amount. Something out of the ordinary seems to be under way. J. Edward Addicks is in town, and there are suspicions that he brought the treasury stock with him.

***

Denials are heard that there are or have been any negotiations pending looking to the merging of the Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Traction Companies. The denials do not quite dispose of the matter, however. The fact is that there have been such negotiations, and they are still under way. The principal negotiator is the President of a prominent Wall Street trust company—and he expects to be successful.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65¼. There were sales of 1,000 ounces at 65⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 64⅝c. per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 49¼@51⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,039,449.80 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,039 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,029 green.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,649,048
Imports for same period	57,111,810
Net imports	$6,462,762
Net exports to date, 1895	45,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894	66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893	13,197,806

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	160	Mechanics'	180
Broadway	210	Mercantile	169
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	National Union	180
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	195	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Ninth National	107½
Corn Exchange	270	Nat. Bank of N. A.	127
East River	120	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	160	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	300	Second National	425
German-American	105	Seventh National	160
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	515	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	114

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The quarterly statement of the Liberty National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank will be found in another column.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—The local market opened under a severe selling pressure in Bay State Gas, which weakened the whole list. Large amounts of Gas were traded in, and the stock shows a net decline of ¾. Boston and Montana fell off from 85½ to 84⅝, sold back to 85⅛, and closed at 85¼; Tamarack fell off 2½, to 85½, but later recovered slightly. These declines affected all the mining group, although the other losses were slight. In investment stocks, there was very little demand, and prices did not change much. Copper, in London, declined ⅛ for both spot and futures. Money, 5@6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	22	..	22	..
Boston	30	60	30	60
Boston W. P.	..	4	..	4
Brookline	3	8¾	3	8¾
West End	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	203½	204½	204	204½
Erie	59	60	59½	60½
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	91	..	91	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	7½	..	7¾	8
Dominion Coal pf.	..	64	..	64
Illinois Steel	40	..	40	43
Lamson Store Service	18½	..	18¾	..
Philadelphia Company	18½	19½	18½	19½
Reece Button Hole	19	19½	19½	19½
Westinghouse Electric	23½	25	..	..
Westingh'se Elec. 1st pf.	50	54	49	50
Bay State Gas	5½	5¾	6¼	6⅜
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	205	206	205	206
Boston & Lowell	203	204	203	204
Boston & Maine	159	160	158	160
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93	94	93	95
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	101	99	101
Conn. & Pass.	139½	..	139½	..
Fitchburg pf.	90	..	90	..
Old Colony	173	173½	173	173½
West End	67¼	68	..	69
West End pf.	89¾	..	89¾	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	25	75	25	75
Atlantic	18	..	18	..
Boston and Montana	85¼	85⅝	85⅝	85½
Butte & Boston	..	2½	..	2½
Calumet & Hecla	315	320	315	320
Franklin	9½	10¼	9¼	10½
Gold Coin	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Kearsarge	10	10½	10	10½
Merced	7	8	7	8
Osceola	25½	26	25½	26
Pioneer Central	5½	6	5½	6
Quincy	110	114	110	..
Tamarack	85	86	..	89
Wolverine	7	7¼	7	7½
BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s.	111	115	111	115
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	106½	107	106½	107
Mexican Central cn. 4s..	64⅝	66	65¼	65½
Mexican Central 1st inc..	17½	..	17½	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	73	74	75	77
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	60	..	60	..
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, 143 Liberty St., New-York, Oct. 5, 1896.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 15.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, till the morning of Thursday, Oct. 22. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15. Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th October, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—October 8, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	146	40	Adams Express	144	144	143	143	..
107	111	105	Am. Express	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
5⅝	6¼	200	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
107	107⅞	59,515	*Am. Sugar Refs.	107¾	108	106⅝	107	— ⅛
97½	99	350	*Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	98	98	98	98	— ¼
90	91½	4	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	..
67½	67⅝	7,962	American Tobacco	65¾	68¼	65¾	67⅝	+1½
12½	12⅝	8,700	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12½	12½	12	12¾	— ⅝
18⅝	18⅞	3,115	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	18⅞	18¾	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
13½	14½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	14	14	..
11¼	11⅝	3,940	*Bay State Gas	12¼	12¼	11	11	—2
100	105	6	Boston Air Line pf.	100	100	100	100	..
44⅜	45	200	Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	..
14⅜	14¼	825	Chesapeake & Ohio	13½	14	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
155	160	5	Chicago & Alton	154	154	154	154	..
68⅜	68¼	21,870	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68¼	68¾	67¾	68⅜	..
59⅜	60¼	5,490	Chicago Gas	59½	59⅝	58⅝	59¼	— ¼
69½	69⅝	34,248	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	69¼	69⅝	68⅝	69¼	— ⅛
97⅛	98	1,710	Chi. & Northwestern	97¼	98	97	98	+ ⅝
60	60⅜	4,240	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	60	60½	59½	60⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	24⅜	258	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	18	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	— ½
16	16⅜	400	Col., H. V. & Toledo	16	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
54	60	37	Col., H. V. & T. pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
145	147	662	Consolidated Gas Co.	145	146	145	146	—2½
120	128½	119	Delaware & Hudson	121	121	121	121	—3
153	155	300	Del., Lack. & Western	153	153½	153	153½	—1½
13¼	13½	250	Erie	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
..	..	3	Erie 1st pf.	30	30	30	30	..
58¾	59½	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	59½	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
26⅝	26⅞	1,870	General Electric	26¾	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
88	90	4	Illinois Central	90¼	90½	90½	90½	..
40	41	120	Illinois Steel Company	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	—1¼
25½	26	1,745	Laclede Gas	25¾	25⅞	25	25⅞	+1
15	16	815	Lake Erie & Western	15	15	14¾	14⅝	—1
64	64¾	104	Lake Erie & West pf.	64⅛	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞	+1⅝
144	146	200	Lake Shore	144	144	144	144	—1
42	42¼	7,805	Louisville & Nashville	42	42¼	41¼	42¼	+ ⅝
1⅜	1½	100	Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
91¼	91⅝	20,983	Manhattan Con.	90	91¼	88¾	91¼	+1¼
93⅞	95	35	*Metropolitan Traction	95¾	95¾	94½	94½	..
90	95	2	Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	..
53¼	55	10	Minnesota Iron	56	56	56	56	..
10⅝	10⅞	200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
22	22½	1,840	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	22½	22½	21⅝	22	— ⅝
19	19⅝	2,535	Missouri Pacific	19¼	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ⅝
..	..	20	Morris & Essex	160	160	160	160	..
20⅜	21⅛	472	*National Lead Co.	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
83½	84⅞	315	*National Lead Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
101¾	102	703	New-Jersey Central	101¾	102	101¼	102	— ½
91	91½	169	New-York Central	91½	91¾	91½	91½	+ ¼
168	172	19	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	170	170	170	170	..
21	22	300	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	21	21¾	21	21¼	— ⅝
13½	14¾	50	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
4⅜	4⅝	100	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	13	874	Nor. Pac., all in. paid	13	13	12¾	13	..
19⅝	19½	500	Nor. P. pf., all in. paid	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
13¼	13½	400	Ontario & Western	13	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
18⅝	19¼	1,860	Pacific Mail	19½	19¾	18¾	19½	+ ⅛
19	19¼	16,450	P. & R., 3d in. paid	18½	19⅜	18	19¼	+ ½
146	147	120	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	146¾	146¾	146¾	146½	—1½
..	..	100	St. Paul & Duluth	19	19	19	19	—1
36½	37	100	St. Paul & Omaha	36	36	36	36	—1¼
14½	15½	20	Southern Pacific	15	15	15	15	..
8	8⅛	950	Southern Railway	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	..
23⅞	24	2,330	Southern Railway pf.	24	24	23⅝	24	..
20¼	20⅝	5,140	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20	20½	19⅞	20½	— ¼
7	7⅛	300	Texas Pacific	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
6	6½	1,250	Union Pacific, t. r.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ½
1⅝	2	150	U. P., Denver & Gulf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4¼	4⅝	300	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
8⅜	8½	100	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	8	8	8	8	—1
16¾	17¼	100	U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.	17	17	17	17	— ¾
8¼	8⅝	275	U. S. Leather	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
56⅜	57⅝	6,250	*U. S. Leather pf.	56½	57½	56½	57	+ ¾
15½	16½	100	U. S. Rubber	16	16	16	16	..
69	71	55	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	70	70	70	..
14	14½	600	Wabash pf.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
82¼	82⅝	2,920	Western Union Tel.	82⅜	82⅜	81⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
5½	5⅝	2,420	Wheeling & Lake Erie	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
26	28	50	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	..
Sales		238,832						

*Unlisted.

Silver.

65	65½	1,000	Bullion certificates	65¾	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	— ¼
..	..	2,000	Brunswick Mining	.21	.21	.21	.21	..

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus Con 6s, Registered		1,000	Lo & N Unified Gold 4s		10,000		35½	
1,000	110	4,000		72⅝	5,000		35⅝	
Am. Dock &. Imp 5s		1,000		73½	15,000		35¾	
2,000	110	4,000		73⅝	15,000		36	
A, T & S F gen 4s		Lo, N A & Chic Cons			2d Pref Inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid			
8,000	73	3,000		75	15,000		24	
5,000	73½	Mil, L S & W ext 5s			5,000		23¾	
1,000	73¼	1,000		108	10,000		24	
6,000	73	Mil & N 1st, 1910, Main Line			3d Pref Inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid			
1,000	73½	1,000		115½	3,000		22¼	
4,000	73½	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A			5,000		22⅜	
1,000	73¾	1,000		93	10,000		22	
1,000	73⅞	7,000		92	5,000		22⅜	
Adjustment 4s		Mil & St P 8s 1st			6,000		22½	
5,000	34½	1,000		104½	30,000		22	
10,000	34½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s			20,000		21⅝	
12,000	34½	1,000		80	5,000		22	
1,000	34¾	6,000		80¼	5,000		22¼	
1,000	34½	Mo, K & Tex 2d			Pitts & West 1st			
5,000	34⅝	3,000		53½	4,000		70	
15,000	34½	5,000		53⅝	Rich & Dan 6s			
1,000	34⅝	13,000		53½	1,000		116	
5,000	34½	5,000		54	St Jo & Grand I 1st, Trust Co certfs			
30,000	34¼	N Y, Chi & St L 4s			4,000		39	
2,000	34½	10,000		102	St L & Iron Mount 2d			
5,000	34¼	1,000		101⅞	1,000		100¼	
5,000	34⅜	16,000		102	St L & S F G M 6s			
10,000	34½	N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs			1,000		105½	
12,000	34¼	2,000		129	St Paul, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 5s			
1,000	34⅝	Small Bonds			1,000		102½	
5,000	34⅝	500		128	So Pac, N Mex 1st			
15,000	34⅝	N Y, Ontario & West, Refunding 4s			10,000		103	
Austin

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 6, 1896.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New-York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Free Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1870.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 6, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,186,079.39
Overdrafts		28.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		267,377.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks		972,547.99
Due from State banks and bankers		156,409.41
Checks and other cash items		31,861.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,558,151.65
Notes of other National banks		18,093.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		580.66
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,892,975.55	
Legal tender notes	672,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	70,000.00	2,635,475.55
Total		$14,821,862.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		498,684.20
Due to other National banks	$3,906,380.98	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,664,605.97	
Dividends unpaid	2,724.75	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,908,873.94	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,056.50	
Certified checks	233,312.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	106,223.35	11,823,177.04
Total		$14,821,862.14

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1896.
JNO. A. HILLEY,
Notary Public, New-York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
} Directors.

[No. 4645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business October 6, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,804,812.13
Overdrafts, secured		30.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		57,000.31
Premiums on U. S. bonds		53,413.25
Stocks, securities, &c.		272,546.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		188,256.23
Due from State banks and bankers		20,007.61
Checks and other cash items		4,475.85
Exchanges for Clearing House		74,605.66
Notes of other National banks		44,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,138.64
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$106,880.35	
Legal-tender notes	295,810.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	70,000.00	472,690.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$3,524,481.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		220,699.81
National bank notes outstanding		450,000.00
Due to other National banks	$511,518.38	
Due to State banks and bankers	249,237.04	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,461,028.37	
Demand certificates of deposit	103,802.95	
Certified checks	27,828.32	
Cashier's checks outstanding	366.65	2,353,781.71
Total		$3,524,481.52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1896.
CHAS. W. RIECKS,
Notary Public, Queens Co.
Ctf. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
DUMONT CLARKE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
} Directors.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates for PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonus, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on **OCTOBER 9TH, 1896**, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Union Trust Company of New-York

80 Broadway.

New-York, October 1, 1896.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Monday, October 12, 1896, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. Co., Detroit, October 2, 1896.—One (1) Per Cent. will be paid to the registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this company on the 12th inst., at the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., N. Y., being the amount of interest on said bonds to Sept. 30, 1896.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company.

Transfer books will close 8th inst. and reopen Oct. 13.

JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
} Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS,

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,600,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TERRE HAUTE AND PEORIA RAILROAD CO.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest upon the first mortgage five per cent. fifty-year bonds of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to the Union Trust Company of New-York, and guaranteed by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, which came due September 1, 1896, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders in the enforcement of their rights. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, or with Messrs. Drexel & Co., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, in exchange for which negotiable certificates will be issued. A protective agreement has been prepared, which may be seen on application to either the Trust Company, or Messrs. Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, or to any member of the Committee.

New-York, September 16, 1896.

MARK T. COX, Chairman,
Of Robert Winthrop & Co.
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Of Blair & Co.
JAMES FIELD, Jr.,
Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
} Committee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
40 Wall Street, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES.

WHEREAS, The Lombard Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Kansas, heretofore, to wit on or about and under date of July 1st, 1889, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said New-York Security and Trust Company certain securities as collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Lombard Investment Company, and

WHEREAS, The said Lombard Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Missouri, has succeeded to the rights, obligations, and liabilities of the said Lombard Investment Company of the State of Kansas, and

WHEREAS, In said indenture, or agreement of trust, it is among other things provided that in case default should be made by the said Lombard Investment Company in the payment of interest upon any of said debentures and said default should continue for thirty days, or if default should be made in the payment of the principal when due, the said Trustee, at the request of any holder of said debentures or debenture, shall proceed to collect or sell the mortgage bonds in its hands pledged for the payment of same, in the best manner possible for all persons interested in said trust; the proceeds of such sale to be applied toward the payment of said debentures, and

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for thirty days and longer, and now continues, and

WHEREAS, Holders of the debentures issued under said trust agreement have requested and directed that the securities pledged under said agreement as security for said debentures be sold,

NOW, THEREFORE, The New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 26th day of October, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Salesrooms, at Number 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under each of said series, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreement. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, said sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day, until completed.

Lists of the securities can be seen upon application at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, Number 44 Wall Street, New-York City, where full explanations and information will be given with regard to said securities and the terms of sale.—Dated New-York, October 1st, 1896.

NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, Counsel.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the company will be held at the office of the company, in Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will close Sept. 24, 1896, and will reopen Oct. 15, 1896.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Sept. 15, 1896.

THE PLAZA BANK, NEW-YORK.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the banking house, 5th Av. and 58th St., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

DR. M'INTOSH IN BELLEVUE.

Suffering from Mental Trouble, Probably from Religious Brooding.

Dr. Sherwood D. McIntosh, who lives at 224 West Forty-third Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from mental trouble. He had been attending some religious lectures at the Christian Missionary Alliance. The doctor is a single man, and his sister keeps house for him. She said last night that on Tuesday he seemed quite moody and silent, strolled alone in the Park, and would talk to no one. On Wednesday night she heard him talking in his room, went to him, and found him lying in bed gesticulating and praying aloud. Finding that she could do nothing with him, she called in a policeman and had him summon an ambulance, and the doctor was taken to Bellevue. The physicians refused to express any opinion of his case until after a full examination, which will be made this morning.

Dr. McIntosh was graduated from the Homeopathic College of this city eight years ago, and has been in successful practice since that time. He is thirty-seven years of age. His sister says that he has never had any previous trouble of this kind, and thinks that his mind has been temporarily upset by too much brooding upon religious questions.

The Bell's Reminder to the Council.

From The St. Louis Star.

Milwaukee is building a new City Hall, to be supplied with a big new bell, for which the following inscription was adopted:

When I sound the hour of day,
From this mighty, lofty steeple,
Deem it a reminder, pray,
To be honest with the people.

The suggestion is a trifle sardonic, but is applicable generally wherever in this broad land public buildings are being erected.

New-Jersey Extends an Invitation.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

New-Yorkers who cannot find accommodations for their children in the public schools should move out to Jersey. We are better equipped in that respect than Imperial New-York is, with all its wealth and public income.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required for furnishing and erecting a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus and other work for a building for the Verplank Kitchen and a laundry for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, New-York City, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the steam-heating and ventilating business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and must be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company, guaranteeing faithful performance of contract.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a brick structure, comprising two wings, two stories high, for the accommodation of 264 patients in single rooms, containing day rooms, water sections, &c., the building for dining and serving rooms two stories high, and a kitchen and scullery building one story high, having the necessary accessory rooms connected therewith, for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing faithful performance of contract.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES,
Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, October 9th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. October 16th, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, syrup, salt, canned articles, chocolate, spices, olive oil, pickles, pipes, toilet soap, borax, thread in spools, stationery, brushes, towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic" production and "manufacture;" for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened October 19th, 1896, and addressed to MAJOR J. F. WESTON, C. S., U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, Oct. 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Oct. 12, 1896, and then opened, for grading about 30 acres at Sandy Hook, N. J., the site of the new post of Fort Hancock. Full information furnished on application. Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for Grading," and addressed to Capt. C. A. Devol, A. Q. M. JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed bids or estimates for building an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory on Seventeenth Street, East of Avenue C, will be received at the office of the Sixth Department, Criminal Court Building, until Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.

For further particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing the crib bulkhead at the foot of East 4th Street, East River, under Contract No. 550 will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, October 20, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing and extending a portion of the pier at the foot of West 131st St. North River, under Contract No. 540, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 13, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.21¾
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10⅝
Minnesota patent flour	$4.05
Lard, prime	4.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.25
Beef, hams	16.00
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	.04¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00
Lead	2.70
Copper	10.65

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firmer; rye flour, new, in sacks, $1.75@$1.90; other prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 66⅛@68¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65c; No. 2 red, 68¾@70¾c. No. 2 corn, 22⅝@22⅞c. No. 2 oats, 17⅛c. No. 2 rye, 35c. No. 2 barley, 35c. No. 1 flaxseed, 72⅛@74c. Prime timothy seed, $2.50. Mess pork per bbl, $6.70@$6.75. Lard, per 100 lb, $4.22½@$4.25. Short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.50@$3.70. Dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½. Short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.87½@$4. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.76; standard A, $4.45. Linseed Oil—Raw, 21c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	7.64	7.66	7.54	7.55@7.56
November	7.60	7.73	7.58	7.58@7.59
December	7.83	7.86	7.66	7.71@7.72
January	7.92	7.95	7.75	7.80@7.81
February	7.96	8.00	7.82	7.84@7.85
March	8.01	8.03	7.84	7.88@7.90
April	8.06	8.06	7.88	7.92@7.94
May	8.08	8.12	7.94	7.96@7.97
June	8.11	8.14	8.11	7.99@8.01

Lack of outside support and heavy crop movements caused the cotton market to decline. It closed steady at 11@15 points decline. Transferable notices, 760. Total sales, 202,000 bales.

Total net receipts, 43,225 bales; thus far this week, 275,380 bales; stock, 791,534 bales.

Spot cotton dull; 1-16c lower; middling uplands, 15-16c; middling Gulf, 8 1-16c; sales, 1,178 bales, including 278 bales spinning and 900 bales contract.

Liverpool Cable—Spot cotton easier; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales, all American; middling uplands, 4 9-16d; futures steady; partially 1-64d advance; closed quiet and steady, 1@2 points net decline; January-February, 4.13d; February-March, 4.13d; March-April, 4.13d; April-May, 4.13½d; May-June, 4.14d; June-July, 4.14½d; July-August, 4.15d; October, 4.22½s; October-November, 4.18s; November-December, 4.16s; December-January, 4.14s.

A special from Raleigh, N. C. to E. B. Cuthbert & Co. says: "State Commissioners of North Carolina make conditions of cotton crop 65 per cent., against 68 per cent. for September. The United States Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, made the condition in North Carolina in October last year 68 per cent., against 81 per cent. in 1894."

The exports of yarns and cloths from the United Kingdom, as reported by the British Board of Trade, were as follows: Exports of yarns for September, 20,000,000 lb, against 20,000,000 lb during August and 20,265,000 lb for September last year. For the season, 185,648,400 lb, against 190,489,400 lb same period last year. Exports of cloths during September were 447,000,000 yards, against 480,000,000 yards during August and 414,475,500 yards during September last year, and, for the season, 8,072,024,400 yards, against 8,761,514,800 yards last season.

Bombay weekly statement shows receipts of 3,000 bales, against 10,000 bales last year, and, since Jan. 1, 724,000 bales, against 1,461,000 bales last year. The amount afloat is 3,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last year. Shipments for the week were 6,000 bales, against 2,000 bales last year, and, since Jan. 1, they were 709,000 bales, against 526,000 bales last year.

VISITORS TO COTTON EXCHANGE—Fred E. Lowrey, Liverpool; W. H. Ross, Mobile.

GALVESTON, Oct. 8.—Cotton dull; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling 7 5-16c; good ordinary, 6 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 9,737 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,700 bales; Continent, 341 bales; coastwise, 4,200 bales; sales, none; stock, 175,022 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7 7-16c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 12,254 bales; gross, 12,703 bales; exports coastwise, 412 bales; sales, 6,050 bales; stock, 226,487 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 7-16c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 2,739 bales, gross, 3,000 bales; shipments, 1,216 bales, sales, 2,850 bales; stock, 75,528 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—Cotton steady, middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 6,434 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,900 bales; coastwise, 256 sales; sales, 1,379 bales; stock, 102,736 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 8.—Cotton easy; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 1,228 bales; exports coastwise, 290 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 32,524 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7c⅞; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 600 bales; gross, 865 bales; stock, 7,503 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,253 bales; stock, 67,117 bales.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	..	..	..	72⅞
November	..	..	..	73⅞
December	73⅝	74¼	73⅛	74⅛
May	75⅞	77¼	75⅝	77

CORN.

October	..	..	..	28⅞
December	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29⅞
May	32¼	32⅝	31⅝	32¼

OATS.

October	..	..	..	21⅜
December	..	..	..	22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The leading futures ranged at follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Oct.	66¾@..	68¾@..	66⅜@66½	67¼@68
Dec.	67⅜@67½	69½@..	67⅛@67¼	68⅝@68¾
May	71 @71¾	72¾@..	70⅝@..	72½@..
Corn No. 2—				
Oct.	22¼@..	22¾@..	22¼@..	22⅝@..
Dec.	22⅜@23	23½@..	22⅞@..	23⅜@..
May	26 @..	26½@..	25⅞@26	26⅜@26½
Oats No. 2—				
Oct.	17⅛@..	17¼@..	17 @..	17¼@..
Dec.	17⅜@17½	17⅝@..	17⅜@17½	17⅜@..
May	19⅜@19½	19⅞@..	19⅜@19½	19⅝@..
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
Dec.	$6.75	6.77½	$6.70	$6.70
Jan.	7.50	7.57½	7.47½	7.50
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.22½	4.25	4.20	4.22½
Jan.	4.40	4.45	4.40	4.42½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.55	3.57½	3.50	3.50
Jan.	3.70	3.77½	3.70	3.72½

BREADSTUFFS.

The American Agriculturist, in its issue of this week, says: Actual thrashing returns from all Winter and Spring wheat States show the total wheat crop of the United States for 1896 to be 470,000,000 bushels, against 460,000,000 bushels last year. The present returns of yield, per acre, as reported by actual thrashing results from the entire wheat belt, are 12.3 bushels Winter and 13.3 bushels Spring. According to final reports, the paper says, the oats crop of 1896 is 717,250,000 bushels, against 904,000,000 bushels in 1895. The average yield per acre is 23.6 bushels. The general quality is, perhaps, the worst on record. Not only is the grain extraordinarily light, but heavy rains at and after harvest greatly damaged it, and the proportion of merchantable oats will be unusually small. The paper further states that the general condition of corn Oct. 1 was 89.8, and hints that the crop will finally measure out little, if any, under 2,500,000,000 bushels.

Wheat.

The wheat market almost recovered. A weak opening was followed by a rise of about 1¼c a bushel from the lowest, and a very steady close at a net gain for the day of ⅛@1c. The Orange Judd Farmer estimates the outturn of the Spring and Winter wheat crop at 470,000,000 bush. Trade during the afternoon was nervous. The advance appeared to be too rapid for export trade, and at the close shippers were reported as having taken only 24,000 bushels. The sales included 16,000 bushels ungraded Spring wheat, private terms, and one load of No. 2 hard Winter at 78⅝c, free on board, afloat. No. 2 red is quoted at 84¼c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 74⅛c; No. 1 hard, 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, ½c over December, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Traders in wheat had a bull market to deal with to-day. December opened at 64½c and advanced quickly to 65¾c, and held strong and steady to the close at 65¼@65⅝c, against 64¾c yesterday. May opened at 68¼c, ranged from 67⅛@67½c to 69⅛@69¾c, and closed steady at 69¼@69¾c, against 68¼@68¼c yesterday. Cash Wheat—Prices obtained for new No. 1 Northern were on a trifle higher basis, as 5c@7½c under December was paid for spot offerings. New No. 2 Northern and No. 3 were of a decidedly draggy nature. A few choice cars of No. 2 Northern were traded at 1½c under new No. 1 while the bulk of it sold at 2@2½c under. New No. 3 ranged from 54c to 62c. Receipts, 642 cars; shipments, 52 cars. On Track—Old No. 1 hard, 67¼c; new, 65¾c; old No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; new, 64¾c; old No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; new, 62¾c. Flour—Patents, $3.50@$3.85; bakers', $2.15@$2.80. Production, 50,000 bbls; shipments, 18,853 bbls. Millstuffs—Market steady. Bran in bulk quoted at $3.75@$4.25; shorts, $4.50@$4.75; middlings, $6@$6.75.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The wheat market furnished another surprise to-day by making a sharp advance, when everybody was building hopes on a break. The Price Current reported favorably on new crop conditions. Closing Liverpool cables were 3 farthings higher than the opening ones. Receipts in the Northwest were 1,150 cars, against 986 cars last Thursday and 1,208 cars a year ago. Chicago received 296 cars and inspected out 18,981 bushels. Export clearances amounted to 385,238 bushels. Closing Paris cables were higher as compared with Saturday. Berlin was lower and Antwerp unchanged. Cash wheat was firm and 1c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,168,817 bushels; shipments, 327,002 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 567,908 bushels; shipments, 242,525 bushels.

DULUTH, Oct. 8.—The wheat market dropped after the opening to-day and was ¾c off at one time, but went up later and closed ⅜c over yesterday. The cash demand was active, and about 300,000 bushels were sold, mostly to arrive. The close: Cash No. 1, hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring, 61¾@62¾c; rejected, 53¾@62¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; October No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; December No. 1 hard, 65⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c bid; May No. 1 Northern, 71⅝c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—Spring wheat stronger; demand light; No. 1 hard, old, spot, 73c; do, new, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 72½c; do, new, 71¾c. Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, in store, 65c; No. 3 do, 61½c; no track offerings.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—Wheat opened ½c lower; December opened at 67c, declined to 66¾c, advanced to 68¼c, and closed at 68½c. Sample wheat stronger; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66½@66¾c; do. old, 69¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 6s.

Corn.

The market developed quite a firm undertone, but was very quiet locally. The Price Current says that offerings of corn are becoming more free in many localities. Cash was dull, with sales of 5,000 bush No. 2 at 29½c, delivered, and 5,000 bush yellow at 29¾c, elevator. No. 2 corn in elevator was quoted at 28⅝c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Corn was quiet and firm, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. Somewhat smaller receipts than expected, 514 cars, and heavy inspections from store, 660,988 bushels, were of valuable assistance to prices, and the rally in wheat, which occurred later in the trading, added emphasis to the firmness. The Cincinnati Price Current reported free interior offerings of corn. Export clearances were 362,606 bushels. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 538,716 bushels; shipment, 491,898 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 286,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—Corn—Dull; offerings light; No. 2 yellow, 28½@28¼c; No. 3 yellow, 28c; No. 2 corn, 27½c; No. 3 corn, 27c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 27½c; No. 3 yellow, 27¼c; No. 2 corn, 26½c, in store.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 11¼d; October firm at 2s 11d; November firm at 2s 11¾d; December firm at 3s.

Oats.

The market was nominal locally, but firmer in tone, closing at ⅝@¾c net rise. Receipts continue heavy, and for four days have increased 100,000 bushels. The feature of the market is

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for O. Dickinson the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 121 West Eighty-second Street, 20.6 by 55 by 100.

John R. Todd has bought the lot on the northeast corner of Morningside Drive and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 95.

George F. Johnson has sold to F. Depuyster Foster a lot on West End Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Seventieth Street.

Mr. William Rosenzweig has sold to a firm of operators a parcel of property on Fifth Avenue, south of Madison Square and near Twenty-third Street, at about $350,000. All further particulars were refused, and Mr. Rosenzweig said that the names of the purchasers would not be made public until the title was passed, some time in December.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to Carl H. Krull, at $13,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 530 West Twenty-second Street, 20.9 by 98.6.

Strong & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, to Moses Cohen, at $16,400, the two five-story brick tenements 311 and 313 East One Hundred and First Street, each 25 by 100.11.

The auction sales at 111 Broadway set for to-day are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 636 and 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Willis Avenue, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,798.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., referee, Macomb's Dam, east side, 150 feet north of St. James Street, 385.5 by 226 to Croton Aqueduct by 385.5 by 225.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,642.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Jacob F. Solomon, referee, 46 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 160 feet west of Park Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,318.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jansen Avenue, 350 feet south of Wicker Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, by David E. Bowers of King's Bridge, owner; cost $3,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner, for a five-story brick flat, by William H. Hunt of Academy and Cooper Streets, owner; cost $23,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, by Angelo Manello of 680 Eagle Avenue, owner; cost $12,000.

Clinton Avenue, north side, 25 feet north of Oakland Place, for two three-story frame tenements, by Louisa M. Reynolds of 1,044 Tiffany Street, owner; cost $10,000.

West Farms Road and St. Lawrence Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, by Sophia Hageman, owner; cost $500.

North Chester Drive, north side, 320 feet northeast of junction of North and South Chestnut Drives, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Mary Y. Dorland of 94 Bronxwood Park, owner; cost $4,800.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 100 feet north of Louisa Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, by O. Hammen of 1,800 Third Avenue, owner; cost $900.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 65 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, by Ann and Assad Khouse of 154 Eighth Avenue, owner; cost $4,000.

Rogers Place, east side, 582.4 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. Mary Clark, owner; cost $3,000.

No. 136 East Ninety-first Street, alterations to a four-story and extension brick dwelling, by Mary M. Cockey of 167 West Seventy-second Street, owner; cost, $1,600.

No. 37 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story brick and stone store and hall, by Henry C. Raynor of 24 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; E. A. Willard, Jr., of 218 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, lessee; cost, $515.

Lafayette Street, City Island, alterations to a two and a half story frame dwelling, by Mrs. L. Knapp, owner; cost, $600.

Palisade Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Kalshoch Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. Mary M. McKilvery, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 3,369 Third Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame store, by Charles S. Simpson of 1,255 Boston Avenue, owner; cost, $250.

Interior lot, 15 feet north of Melrose Avenue and 75 feet west of Boscobel Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Anthony Singer of King's Bridge Avenue; cost, $500.

Centre Street, City Island, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by William Anderson of City Island, owner; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 8.

119TH ST, 538 East; William Hansson and others to Lena Rubin.....
103D ST, 104 and 106 East; Jacob Hirb and wife to Henry Hubert.....
103D ST, 106 East; Henry Robert to Edward M. Scudder.....
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 74.11 ft s of 150th St, 50x100; Jacob P. Balter to Kate E. Balter.....
99TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Benjamin F. McCauley and wife to William Robert.....
130TH ST, 217 West; Albert W. Smith to Emelie H. Smith.....
PROPOSED NEW AVENUE, (first west of 8th Av,) 129.11x75; Edgar Williams and another, executors, to William E. McIntosh.....
142D ST, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 30x199.10 to 143d St; Edward Hersh and wife to Charles F. Rogers.....
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 180th St, 25x100; Joanna McSorley to Moses Goldsmith.....
148TH ST, n s, Lot 67, map of Melrose South; Gerard M. Edwards to George S. Daniels.....
LOT 67, map of Melrose South; Stephen B. Hyatt to George S. Daniels.....
148TH ST, n s, same property; Henry J. Morris and others to George S. Daniels.....
ALEXANDER AV, 129; Thomas Morris and wife to Ella M. Roberts.....
120TH ST, 42 West; Oscar Hammerstein to Martha Hammerstein.....
EAST BROADWAY, 302; William H. Irwin and Mary C. Burke, executor and executrix of John Burke, deceased, to Elizabeth Nealis.....
SAME PROPERTY; Martin Burke and wife to same.....
SAME PROPERTY; Bridget A. Burke and others to same.....
EAST BROADWAY, 303; Walter D. Burke and Bridget A. Burke, executors, &c., of Cassie F. Luyster, to same.....
7TH OR 6TH AV, e s, 150 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; William Gansz and wife to Lorenz Ganszo.....
69TH ST, 129 West; Lewis Phillips to Benjamin Stern.....
WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 97th St, 17.2x100; Joseph Etzel and wife to Albert Etzel.....
WEST END AV, w s, 42.4 ft s of 97th St, 16.8x100; Albert Etzel and wife to Joseph Etzel.....
GRAHAM ST, e s, Lots 183 and 184, map of part of Downing estate; Stephen J. Madigan to William Lahey.....
LOTS 28 to 33, 136 to 140, map of Cebrie Park; Frank J. Southwell to Louis Wechsler.....
147TH AV, n e corner of 2d St, 114x105, Wakefield; Levi H. Mace and wife to J. P. Deane.....
19TH AV, n s, 180 ft e of 2d St, 25x114, Wakefield; Joseph H. Jones and wife to Sarah K. Cornell.....
FRANKLIN ST, 153; Della Regan to Eva Chase.....
EXCHANGE PL, 69; Frederick A. Miller to Catherine W. Miller and others, et al.
7TH ST, 89 East; Oscar Bernard to Morris Weiss.....
AVENUE A, n w corner of 9th St, 26.4x75; Adolph Kahn to Marion Kahn.....
19TH ST, 112 West; Kate Macy to Benjamin Altman.....
3D AV, 521; Sarah Federgreen to Max Cohen.....
18T AV, 380; John Reilly and wife to Katharine Louis.....
89TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Eugene Hartnett and wife to Harriett A. Hartnett.....
79TH ST, 179 and 181 West; same to same.....
82D ST, s s, 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John J. Brown to James Morrison and another.....
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 19x102.2; Max Juster and wife to Meyer Schwartz.....
80TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Jeannette Hilgers to Eugenie H. Meyer.....
78TH ST, 149 East; George E. Flint to Eugenie M. Flint.....
126TH ST, 542 East; Edward M. Scudder to Henry Robert.....

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 125 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x86.10x26.11x76.11; Daniel Kraus and wife to John Veltbecker and wife..	1
183D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25 x95x25x94.6; the Northern Improvement Company to Charles E. Parish.....	975
PROSPECT AV, w s, 88.4 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; John H. Metsler and others to John H. Wallace.....	4,000
ANTHONY AV, w s, 125 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Simon W. Prowler and wife to E. W. Thomas.....	1,350
139TH ST, s s, 110.2 ft w of Washington Av, 17.6x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to John G. Clifford.....	100
CLINTON AV, w s, 23 ft n of Oakland Place, 46x100; Catharine Curran and another to Louis M. Reynolds.....	3,000
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 18.265.3 ft n of 125th St, 60x410.8x64.11x385.6; King's Bridge Road, e s, 18.516 ft n of 125th St, 60x200; King's Bridge Road, e s, 18.766.11 ft n of 125th St, 60x125; Daniel Seybel to The Mayor, &c.....	10
LOT 424 to 426, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Thomas A. Maloney	1,675
AVENUE B, n w corner of 5th St, 25x83 Unionport; also 5th St, n s, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108; Margaret A. Gahan to Charles S. Taylor and another.....	1

Recorded Leases.

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Sebastiano Dolpe and another; 147 Elizabeth St, 20x75 years.....	$2,725
BOOKMAN, Jacob, to Gustav Lazarus and another; 1,028 3d Av, store and first floor, 5 years.....	4,500
GEBHARDT, George and Elizabeth, to Max Weiland; 320 1st Av, store floor, 5 years.....	780
GILBEN, William A., to Mariantonia Antonozzi; 106 and 108 Mulberry St, 5 years.....	4,800
LENIHAN, James, to Colin C. Fletcher; 139 Canal St, 9 10-12 years.....	1,400
RANKEN, William J., and Anna, to John D. Feldmann; 106 Pearl St, 5 years.....	3,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 19th St, 152.10 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year.....	$250,000
BROOKS, Georgiana D., to Alfred J. Taylor and another, trustees, &c.; 272 7th St, 3 years.....	3,000
BERNART, Oscar, to Dora Bernart; 189 East 7th, one year.....	500
BROWN, John J., James Morrison and James Phimister; 43 Washington Square South, s e corner of Commerce and Bedford Sts, and 72 Bedford St, 3 years..	19,000
BRASIER, Sophie L., to Joseph Stickney, as trustee, &c.; n s of 63d St, 141 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.....	7,000
COHEN, Herman, and wife, to the United States Trust Company of New-York; 173 Avenue C, 3 years.....	13,000
CLIFFORD, John, and wife, to Joseph P. O'Donnell; s s of East 179th St, 110.1 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years.....	3,200
CAMBELL, Mary, to Rose Selferd; e s of Jefferson Av, Lot 144, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, 3 years.....	300
DEANE, Joseph P., to Levi B. Mace; n s of 14th St, Lot 1,077, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....	1,000
DORR, Henrietta, to Oscar Roth; s s of 153d St, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years.....	3,000
ETZEL, Albert, and wife, to Magdalena Klang; 657 West End Av, demand.....	2,000
FREY, Charles D., and wife, to Fanny Obergorder; 7 106th St, 5 years..	2,500
FISHER, Charles, and wife, to Robert L. Wensley; n s of 166th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....	5,000
SAME, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 166th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..	3,000
GATES, Anna C., and others to John F. Des Caso; n s of 137th St, 315.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 5 years.....	1,600
HOLLY, Emma C. and John I., to Frederic C. Middlebrook, land St, adjoining land of Westervelt and alleyway 10 ft wide; also 3d Av, e s, 74.1 ft s of 35th St, and other property, ½ part, 2 years..	3,000
HANSSON, Christine, to John Shea; s s of 165th St, 226.8 ft e of 10th Av, 3 months.....	600
LAUE, Charles, and wife to James G. De Forest, trustees for Joseph Adams; n e s of Rivington St, 66.3 ft s e of Ludlow St, 3 years.....	12,000
LOUIS, Katharine, to John Reilly; 380 1st Av, 5 years.....	6,000
LAHEY, William, to Stephen J. Madigan; e s of Graham St, Lots 183 and 184, Map Dowdy estate, 2 years.....	325
LEVIN, Nathan B., to Eliza M. Currier; w s of Ryer Av, 565.11 ft n of Burnside Av, 1 year.....	3,000
SAME to same; w s of Ryer Av, 520.1 ft s of Burnside Av, 1 year.....	3,000
MANGANARO, Rosina and Gaetano, to Michael Cioffo; 21 and 21½ Marion St, 10 years.....	5,000
MEYER, Eugenie H. and George W., to Jeannette Hilgers; n s of 80th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments.....	2,200
MAYER, Joseph, to Michael Brennan; s s of 22d St, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.....	500
MERRITT, Samuel H., and wife and Blanche V. Talbot to Emma A. Stockinger; e s of Jerome Av, 236.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....	1,000
McCOY, Henry D., and wife to trustee of Edward Mott Robinson; 94 Broad St, 3 years.....	30,000
McGARRY, Frank, and wife to Martha A. Roby; w s of Villa Av, 559.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 2 years.....	800
NEALIS, Elizabeth, to Margaret Jackson; 302 East Broadway, 5 years.....	10,000
SAME to Walter D. Burke and another, executors of Cassie F. Luyster; 303 East Broadway, 5 years.....	13,000
PLATT, Richard G., to Olivia P. Hoe; West End Av, n w corner of 84th St, 1 year.....	3,000
RAUCHFUSS, Alfred, to Magdalene Rauchfuss; s s of 55th St, 245 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year.....	5,500
ROBERT, Henry, to Jacob Harris; s s of 103d St, 183.6 ft w of 3d Av, 21 days.	2,000
SAME to Jacob Herb; 104 East 103d St, 2 months.....	2,000
REYNOLDS, Louisa M., to Catharine and Julia Curran; w s of Clinton Av, 23 ft n of Oakland Pl, 1 year.....	1,370
SAME to John De Hart; same property, (demand).....	1,470
SAME to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 142d St, 1 year, (two mortgages).....	142,000
STODDART, James H., to Harriet A. Wheeler; Park Av, s w corner of 77th St, 1 year.....	1,000
SULZBACHER, Johanna and Isaac, to Joseph Putzel; s s of 65th St, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years.....	2,000
SCHUMACHER, Max and wife to Amelia Krauss; 45 West 55th St, 1¼ years.....	4,000
SCHLEGEL, George J., to Mary J. Walker; 138 and 140 Centre St, 5 years.....	50,000
SMITH, Matthew, and wife to George M. Miller, trustee of the Sarah E. Lanier; e s of Vanderbilt Av, s one-half of Lot 29 and all of Lot 30, map Central Morrisania, 3 years.....	6,000
SEAMAN, Louis J., to Hartwell A. Wilken and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of Greene and Spring Sts, 1 year.	20,000
HOLZ, George, and wife to Austin Kimball Hard; s of 154th St, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 3 months.....	10,000
SAME to Mary S. T. Kimball; s s of 154th St, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years, (three mortgages).....	30,000
THOMAS, Roland W., to Simon M. Prowler; w s of Anthony Av, 125 ft s of 180th St, 3 months.....	350
WALLACE, John H., and wife to John H. Metzler and Adam C. Smith; w s of Prospect Av, 83.4 ft n of Lebanon St, 5 years.....	1,350

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Eva A., to Hudson River Bank..	$10,000
BRANDT, Annie F., to Adam Hellmerich.	1
BRANDT, Frederick, to Adam Hellmerich.	3,000
BARNES, Walter, to Howell H. Barnes..	1
CONDICT, Isaac W., executor of Mary T. Condit to Henry W. De Forest.....	4,000
DUDLEY, Edward, and another, executors of Anna M. Dudley, to Henry S. Dudley.	7,500
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung's Understutzungs Verein, a corporation.....	1
LITT, Alexander, to Isaac Merzbacher..	1
REDMOND, Michael, to Margaret Edwards.....	1,000
STOCKINGER, Emma A., to George Sick, trustee, (two assignments).....	1
SHERIDAN, Martha J., to Agnes K. Mulligan.....	1,200
SCUDDER, Edward M., to Henry Robert.	1,000
SPEER, William H., and others, executors of Miguel Garcia, to Miguel R. Martinez.....	20,486
TERRY, John., and another, trustees of E. D. Morgan, to Gustavus L. Lawrence.....	1
THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustee for Edward R. Jones, to Mary E. Jones, trustee, (three assignments).....	3
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.....	1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer of Talladga College.....	13,000
WINTHROP, Egerton L., guardian of Egerton L., Jr., Frederic B., and Charlotte T. B. Winthrop, to Henry Dudley..	1

How Capt. Dreyfus Was Convicted.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The recent flood of printer's ink over the Dreyfus "incident" has had the effect of turning up the evidence upon which a court-martial condemned him. It is rather curious. A letter, written in cipher by the German military attaché in Paris to—of all people—an Italian confrère, was intercepted, deciphered, and photographed by the French authorities. In it there was a reference to the exigencies of "that animal Dreyfus." Then another letter, unsigned, and in a hand said to be disguised, was got hold of. The authorities had no doubt that the information given in this letter was written by Dreyfus. The experts differed. Then Dreyfus was sent for to the War Office, and casually asked to write a letter from dictation. It was couched in the terms of the traitorous communication. Dreyfus turned pale, and his fingers refused their office. He was thereupon arrested, and eventually brought to trial.

Another suspected person was not arrested, because he was a civilian. If he had been run in, he, and Dreyfus too, must have been sent to the assizes. As it was, a court-martial sat on Dreyfus alone. But that court-martial was not allowed to see the incriminating cipher document and its alleged translation till it retired to deliberate on its finding. The prisoner's counsel was never allowed to see it at all. If he was thus precluded from defending his client, it is by no means clear that he could not have done so.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Sells E. Woodhull vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellant.—Argued by Francis M. Scott, Counsel for the Corporation, for appellants, Paul E. De Fere for respondent.

Burdette B. Brown and another vs. Charles Dow and another, appellants.—Argued by William H. Henderson for appellants, submitted for respondents.

Martin D. Chase vs. Warsaw Water Works Company, appellant.—Submitted for appellant, argued by Charles D. Newton for respondent.

First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn vs. William T. Wallis and another, appellants.—Submitted.

Francis H. Bergmann and another vs. Hamilton H. Salmon and another, executors, &c., appellants.—Argued by Edward W. S. Johnston for appellants, Lloyd McK. Garrison for respondents.

The day calendar for to-day is Nos. 657, 839, 647, 645, 654, 668, 669, 670.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.
Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Flagg. 2—Same vs. Murray. 3—Same vs. Goldstein. 4—Same vs. Curry. 5—Same vs. Solomon. 6—Wooley vs. Buhler. 7—Alyea vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 8—Hall vs. Ocean and Seneca Consolidated Mining Company. 9—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. 10—David Jones Company vs. Hawkins. 11—Gamble vs. Lennon. 12—In re, Clute. 13—Campbell vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 14—Thomas vs. Lennon. 15—Reeber vs. Meyer. 16—Dayton vs. Weston. 17—In re Ruppaner. 18—Same matter. 19—In re De Long. 20—Benedict vs. Arnoux. 21—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 22—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 23—McGarry vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 24—In re. Mosholu Parkway. 25—Ridabock vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.
Non-enumerated Motions.—1—Loew vs. Christ. 3—Deckert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 4—Feler vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 7—Evans vs. Kircher. 8—People ex rel Andrews vs. Fitch. 9—Van Orden vs. Van Orden. 14—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Ives. 15—Foley vs. Foley. 17—Evans vs. Frey. 18—Evans vs. Dolan. 19—Toch vs. Toch. 20—Same vs. same. 21—McGraw vs. Fiske. 22—Mayor, &c., vs. Fitch and others and The People's Traction Company. 23—Foley vs. Foley. 25—Matter of Comins. 27—Evans vs. Falvey. 28—Matter of Thompson. 29—Hoorman vs. Climax Cycle Company. 30—Egan vs. Health Department, &c. 32—Einstein vs. General Electric Company. 33—Macfarlane vs. Cass. 34—Griffith vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 35—Mulford vs. Gibbs. 36—Matter of Murray Hill Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.—1—Matter of Iller. 2—Myers vs. Myers. 3—Danenhauer vs. Robinson. 4—Maude vs. Kennedy. 5—Rieders vs. Lewin. 6—Stolba vs. Koehler. 7—The Mayor, &c., vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 8—Potts vs. Boyle. 9—Smith vs. Secor. 10—Aarden vs. McClenahan. 11—Gerdes vs. Samuelson. 12—Matter of Blankstein. 13—People, &c., vs. Nelson. 14—Blumthal vs. Werth. 15—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 16—Karlowicz vs. Karlowicz. 17—Stephan vs. Stephan. 18—Harrington vs. The Mayor, &c. 19—McBride vs. Moynihan. 20—Winant vs. Hunter. 21—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 22—Matter of Dieter. 23—Rabe vs. Rabe. 24—Cagliostro vs. Altiere. 25—Hentze vs. Hentze. 26—Matter of Smith. 27—Matter of Haviland. 28—Smith vs. Raven. 29—Bennett vs. Pike. 30—Schmidt vs. Nelke Art Lithograph Company. 31—Matter of Fromer & Co. 32—Tucker vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 33—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Tucker. 34—Krause vs. Hogan. 35—Matter of Lyon. 36—Cavanagh vs. Coogan. 37—Belmont vs. Signa Iron Company. 38—Kelly vs. Kelly. 39—Schuck vs. Schuck. 40—Herzog vs. Steiner. 41—Larkin vs. Cunningham. 42—Taylor vs. Taylor. 43—Standard Strawboard Company vs. New-York Strawboard Company. 44—Keeler vs. Brett. 45—Matter of Campbell vs. Dixon and Dixon. 47—New-York Ice Company vs. Cousins. 48—Wood vs. Milbank. 49—Daikes vs. Sterlinges. 50—Warden vs. Pierpont. 51—Matter of White. 52—Collins vs. Brodrick. 53—Richards vs. Richards Company. 54—Strong vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 55—Smith vs. same. 56—Quincy vs. Clapp. 57—Matter of Bethune Street. 58—Matter of West Twelfth Street. 59—Matter of Jane Street. 60—Matter of Stuyvesant Piano Company. 61—Rosenstein vs. Tornan. 62—Hennings vs. Sterck. 63—Cuthbert vs. Devine. 64—Murray vs. Jackson. 65—Merali & Condit vs. Palmer vs. Ward. 66—Gerdes vs. Tomlinson. 67—Wilson vs. Hamilton. 68—Einstein vs. Althof. 69—Rosenstern vs. Taran. 70—Connolly vs. Lamb. 71—Bunker vs. Schwab.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Pierson vs. Pierson. 2—Ryan vs. T. & M. McBride's Sons—Ryroff vs. Struss. 4—Guentsche vs. Guentsche.
Demurrers.—270—Marshall vs. Rossi. 259—American Shot and Lead Company vs. New-York Smelting and Refining Company.
Preferred Cause.—2739—Reinhardt vs. Granget.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar —To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3190—Aaron vs. Wirth. 1758—Krippendorf Company vs. Gerdes. 1868—Ives vs. Cohn. 1786—Bartens vs. Benedict. 2806—Consolidated Safety Pin Company vs Wythe. 2960—Rome Brass and Copper Company vs. McKenna. 2998—Lawrence vs. French. 3191—Hampel vs. Hampel. 3196—Same vs. same. 2727—Hatfield vs. Cole. 2806—Hangen vs. Rosenberg. 2575—Manheim vs. Fein. Highest number reached in regular call 3256.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 'Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 1—Thomas Lynch. 2—Rafaele Avollone. 3—Mary Brown. 4—William Lutz, Lawrence Hassmeyer. 5—Henry Michaels. 6—Thomas Keating. 7—William Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Preferred Causes.—8454—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 8689—Campbell vs. Shaw. 8757—Benjamin vs. Gutman. 9065—Geary vs. National Ice Company. 9127—Bretto vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9055—Hollander vs. Kuentzel. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 9266—Schuck vs. Schuck. 8973—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c. 9099—Stephens vs. Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum. 9198—McConkey vs. Patterson. 8656—The Mayor, &c., vs. Epstein. 9163—Huffel vs. Brady. 9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 7162—Tiffany & Co. vs. Montgomery. 7145—Pennell vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2271—Burke vs. De La Vergne Refrigerating Company. 8477—Goldsmith vs. Holland Trust Company. 2880—Weller vs. Abel. 2917—Spring vs. Dickman. 3140—Black vs. McAleenan. 576—Young vs. ownsend. 2158—Metz vs. Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company. 1314—Graw vs. Wm. Wicke Company. 2307—Leahy vs. Oakley. 2896—Derr vs. Union Railway Company. 2739—Webber vs. Lane. Highest number reached in regular call, 3456.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

UPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2950—Rosenwicke vs. Sternberg. 3183—Clute vs. Hotchkiss. 2758—Gannon vs. Riley. 2759—Casey vs. same. 2770—Ward vs. Boyd. 2797—Henken vs. Lemmers. 2806—Conway vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. 2882—Nichols vs. Brentwood. 2883—Kelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2954—Hunt vs. Ottinger. 3065—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. New-York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Ferdinand Neumann and Herman G. Korff. At 2 P. M.: Hannah Grossman, Alexander Baird, Robert B. Smith.
Contested Wills.—1184—Mary Alcorn 1185—Adelaide Buchanan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 30 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

211—Koschnopsky vs. Berman. 2087—Liberman vs. Tamsen. 473—Bresslau vs. Stone. 2118½—Schuster vs. Gansemmiller. 522—Knochs vs. Bienderman. 524—Wielinsky vs Katzman. 527—Smith vs. Panama Railroad Company. 528—McGhee vs. Leipziger. 529—Schuyler vs. Duffy. 530—Toch vs. Sadler. 532—Dahlman vs. Grossman. 534—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Rosenbaum. 536—Izzoli vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 539—Thomson vs. Tormey. 540—Dudley vs. O'Brien. 544—Goldermann vs. Hochstatter. 553—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street and Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 554—Falkenburg vs. Sexton. 556—Zucchini vs. Ward. 574—Jacobs vs. DelGenovese. 577—Lederer vs. Heusner. 582—Same vs. same. 584—Hall vs. Bab. 586—Irwin vs. Lyon. 585—Jackson Architectural Iron Works vs. American Watchman's Time Company. 589—Piser vs. Levy. 592—Frank vs. Taylor. 593—Haselbach vs. Muller. 594—Blake vs. Smith. 598—Avidon vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21, City Hall, at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

392—Dunn vs. Burke. 603—Nicoll vs. Duclos. 659—Menuth vs. Mestens. 217—Goodwin vs. Michaels. 218—Gluck vs. Damon. 219—Elliott vs. Sloane. 220—Webber vs. Lawrence. 221—Flagler vs. Butler. 222—Beck vs. Butler. 223—Stapleton vs. Butler. 224—Culbert vs. Butler. 225—New-York Gas Fixture Company vs. Butler. 226—Lanter vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 228—Gardiner Building and Machine Company vs. Hyde-Baker Printing and Publishing Company. 320—Eckerson vs. Collins. 231—Bernstein vs. Daniels. 232—Solomon vs. Hughes. 233—Solomon vs. Connor. 234—Hand vs. Wilson. 235—Steinninger vs. Freedman. 236—Randell vs. Hays. 237—Foster vs. Cohen. 238—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 240—Lichtenstein vs. Rosell. 242—Ruess vs. Fish. 243—Stein vs. Uhlman. 244—Melville vs. Stein. 245—Rosenstein vs. Leavitt. 246—Blumberg vs. Murphy. 247—Egan vs. Terwilliger. 248—Hirr vs. Vincent. 249—Chapman Derrick Wrecking Company vs. Silliman. 250—Poths vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 251—Chawich vs. Fisher. 253—Cohen vs. Freedman. 254—Richardson vs. Mass. 255—Cruger vs. Smith. 256—Karcher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 257—Antononevsky vs. Ablowich. 258—Greene vs. Fellows. 259—Hart vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 260—Koch vs. Lumley. 261—Armour vs. Barz. 262—Kearney vs. Kraus. 264—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 266—Tuomey vs. Phillips. 267—Hufner vs. Kays. 268—Totten vs. Russell. 269—Shivers vs. Erie Transfer Company. 270—Solomon vs. Gorman. 270½—Lantz vs. Rasines. 271—Blun vs. Edminster. 272—Schachue vs. Schachue. 276—Kilpatrick vs. H. Vellaume Door Manufacturing Company. 277—Weinberg vs. Quenzer. 278—Bokier vs. Reynolds. 279—Goldsmith vs. Jakonsky. 280—Fox vs. Dempsey 281—Stern vs. Feist. 282—Peters vs. Winter. 285—Leary vs. Thompson. 286—Raphael vs. Buckhardt. 287—Weiser vs. Budweiser Brewing Company. 288—Rochester Distilling Company vs Hartung. 289—George T. Stagg Company vs. O'Brien. 290—Benedum vs. Ratolowitz. 291—New-York Steam Company vs. Bridgewater Milling Company. 292—Levy vs. Schweitzer. 293—Curtis vs. New-York Dental School. 294—Holbrun vs. Sonn. 295—Isaacson vs. Lester. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 297—Fontano vs. Campana. 298—Banstel vs. Sonneberg. 302—Ogden